

# The American Genealogist

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## CONTENTS

CATALYNTJE TRICO RAPALJE.—George E. McCracken	193
ABIGAIL ARNOLD, WIFE OF SOLOMON BLAKE OF DORCHESTER, AND THE BATEMAN FAMILY.—Mrs. John E. Barclay	202
ELIZABETH (HARRIS)(MANDEVILLE) JACOBUS.—Donald Lines Jacobus	211
POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF ROBERT BARTLETT OF PLYMOUTH.—John G. Hunt	214
SMITH OF HEDGEFIELD, SALEM COUNTY, N.J.—Lewis D. Cook	215
SMITH OF SMITHFIELD, SALEM COUNTY, N.J.—Lewis D. Cook	219
MARY, FIRST WIFE OF JOHN BALDWIN, SR., OF MILFORD, CONN.—Donald Lines Jacobus	226
EXTRACTS FROM THE COLUMBIAN REGISTER, 1813-1815	228
WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE	
Keene-Jeffrey-Bulkeley	231
Kilbourne; Lacomba	247
Sawyer-Whitney; Bordwell-Ransom; Perry	255
NOTES ON SOME RICHLAND FAMILIES.—George E. McCracken	232
RECENT BOOKS	240
FAMILY RECORDS (Munger; Pierce; Couch).—Robert Rood Buell	244
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS	245
CAPT. JOHN MILES (ancestor of Wallingford Miles family).—Donald Lines Jacobus	247
FAMILY OF SHERMAN HUNT, LEWIS CO., N.Y.	255
GILBERT GENEALOGY (notice)	256

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

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## CATALYNTJE TRICO RAPALJE

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.  
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The Rapalje family of New Amsterdam, Albany, and Brooklyn, is the subject of a considerable bibliography: Nathaniel S. Prime, A History of Long Island, etc. (New York 1845), pp. 257-62; Jerome B. Holgate, American Genealogy, etc. (New York 1851), pp. 15-19; James Riker, Annals of Newtown (New York 1852), pp. 267-80; Gabriel Furman, Notes....relating to the Town of Brooklyn, etc. (Brooklyn 1865), p. 99; Teunis G. Bergen, The Bergen Family, etc. (New York, 1st ed., 1866), pp. 12-17 [a second edition, which I have not seen, appeared in 1876]; Teunis G. Bergen, Register....of the Early Settlers of Kings County, etc. (New York 1881), p. 234; Charles Kingsbury Miller, Historic Families of America, etc. (Chicago 1897), pp. 92 f., 97, 100; Anonymous, "Famous New York Families, XXIII: The Rapaljes" (New York Evening Post, 20 July 1901); Genealogical Record of the Saint Nicholas Society (New York 1905), p. 244; Frank Allaben, Ancestry of Leander Howard Crall (New York 1908), pp. 265-98, with an appendix on pp. 391-400; James E. Gibbons, Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine, 28:9-13; Louis P. DeBoer, Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, 4:1-10; Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, 25:171 f. [this refers to something else in vols. 2-3 of the same periodical]; Sara Morton Koehler, Huguenot Ancestors Represented in the Membership of the Huguenot Society of New Jersey (2nd ed., 1956), p. 62; and on the Walloons in general, Henry G. Bayer, The Belgians, First Settlers in New York and in the Middle States (New York 1925).

Of these the study by Allaben superseded everything done before 1908 and has not been itself superseded by anything printed since then, nor is it likely to be superseded in the future. He convincingly exploded the fantastic claims for a European ancestry which were put forth by Holgate and Miller and were reissued, without knowledge of Allaben, by Gibbons. DeBoer's contribution consists of a collection of isolated data referring to European Rapaljes who may or may not have been

related to the American settler, but in any case no proof of a connection was found. Of the other items cited, only Riker and Bergen are relatively free of the grossest error.

In the present article we shall confine ourselves to only two points: first, correction of a common error as to the name of the father of Catalyntje Trico, wife of Joris Janszen Rapalje, and second, consideration of a remarkable statement made by Catalyntje in 1680.

A sufficient number of instances appear in the Dutch manuscript records in which Catalyntje is recorded as Catalyntje Jeronymus to make it certain that her father was named Jeronymus in Dutch or Jérôme in French. Moreover, she gave this name to her eighth child and third son. Yet the majority of the writers cited above state that Catalyntje was daughter of Joris or George, and a few of them give the name as Jan or Jean. One even cites the said Jan as a physician, upon what evidence is unknown. Only Bergen, in the first edition of his Bergen genealogy, correctly states the name. What he gives in the second edition, I do not know, but he favors Joris in his Register, published at the end of his long life. Even the usually careful Allaben makes the error, despite the fact that he transcribes some of the records in which the patronymic appears.

Any future attempt to trace her ancestry should be centered in Paris or Valenciennes and in the year 1605. She deposed on 14 Feb. 1684/5 when her age was given as "four score years or thereabouts" [E. B. O'Callaghan, Documentary History of New York (Albany 1850), 3:31; see also H. R. Stiles, History of Brooklyn (1867), 1:413 f.—the original is in Deed Book VII], and again on 17 Oct. 1688 when her age is given as about 83 years [O'Callaghan, op. cit., 3:32—the original is in New York Colonial Manuscripts XXXV]. In the latter deposition she gives her birthplace as Paris. In a source to be quoted later she is called aged 74 on 30 May 1680. All of these ages are in harmony with a birth about 1605. The last cited source calls her "an old Walloon woman from Valenciennes." It does not state that she was born there and the witness is a person who met her on the day stated and was introduced to her by her nephew. Catalyntje could well have been born in Paris and have been also described in 1680 as from Valenciennes.

The witness just mentioned was Jasper Danckaerts who was then, in company with Peter Sluyter, engaged in a secret mission for the Labadists, seeking a new home in America for the members of that sect. Danckaerts left a journal which was first printed in the Publications of the Long Island Historical Society and again by Bart-

lett Burleigh James and James Franklin Jameson in the latter's Original Narratives of Early American History (New York 1908). The paragraph in which we are interested appears on pages 234-6 of the latter reference. On 30 May 1680 Danckaerts and Sluyter were taken by their New York friend, Arnold De la Grange, to the Wallabout and paid a visit to De la Grange's aunt.

"This aunt of de la Grange is an old Walloon woman from Valenciennes, seventy-four years old. She is worldly-minded, with mere bonte, living with her whole heart, as well as body, among her progeny, which now number 145, and will soon reach 150. Nevertheless, she lives alone by herself, a little apart from the others, having her little garden and other conveniences, with which she helped herself."

A footnote explains mere bonte as apparently meaning "with mere human goodness" and identifies the old woman as Catalina Trico (1605-1689), widow of Joris Janszen Rapalje. We are also told that Danckaert's friend, the nephew of Catalyntje, was Arnold De la Grange, son of Joost and Margriet De la Grange, and that Margriet married, second, Andrew Carr. De la Grange's wife was Cornelia De la Fontaine, as we learn both from the note and from the baptism of their daughter Cornelia at the Manhattan Dutch Church on 23 April 1681. No success has been had in finding how De la Grange was Catalyntje's nephew but at least Joris Janszen Rapalje had not married a sister of De la Grange's father, so that the said Margriet must have been either sister to Joris Janszen Rapalje or sister to Catalyntje Jeronymus Trico. The Rapaljes, however, named none of their daughters Margriet.

The statement that on 30 May 1680 Catalyntje already had 145 progeny, and would soon have five more, challenges me to attempt to name them! In the list given below, all baptisms are cited from registers of Reformed Dutch churches, and are from the Manhattan church unless stated otherwise. At this period these registers uniformly use New Style dates. Readers should be cautioned that in the later families, not all the known children are included, but only those born before 30 May 1680 or so soon afterwards that Catalyntje could have been told by that date of the expected child. Furthermore, in some instances there is doubt and these are marked with an asterisk. In a few of the families it is possible that there were children born before the cut-off date who were not found, and it may be that there were stillbirths not recorded. Mr. Austin Graybeal of Des Moines has been able to supply a few names missed by me. Early drafts of the article were read by Dr. Herbert F. Seversmith and Professor John Insley Coddington.

Children of Joris Janszen Rapalje and Catalyntje Jeronymus Trico<sup>1</sup>

1. Sara, b. Albany, 9 June 1625, baptism not found.<sup>2</sup>
2. Marratie, b. Albany or New Amsterdam, 18 Aug. 1627, baptism not found.
3. Jannetie, b. New Amsterdam, 18 Aug. 1629, baptism not found.
4. Judith, b. New Amsterdam, 5 July 1635, baptism not found.
5. Jan, b. New Amsterdam, 28 Aug. 1637, baptism not found.
6. Jacob, b. New Amsterdam, 28 May 1639, baptism not found.<sup>3</sup>
7. Catalyntje, b. 28 Mar. 1641, bapt. 29 Mar. 1641.<sup>4</sup>
8. Jeronymus, b. 27 June 1643, bapt. 28 June 1643.
9. Annetje, b. 8 Feb. 1646, bapt. 11 Feb. 1646.
10. Elizabeth, b. 27 Mar. 1648, bapt. 29 Mar. 1648.
11. Daniel, b. 29 Dec. 1650, bapt. 1 Jan. 1651.

Children of Sara Jorise Rapalje by Hans Hansen Bergen

12. Anneke, bapt. 22 July 1640.
13. Brecktje, bapt. 27 July 1642.
14. Jan, bapt. 17 Apr. 1644.
15. Michiel, bapt. 4 Nov. 1646.
16. Joris, bapt. 18 July 1649.
17. Marritje, bapt. 8 Oct. 1651.
18. Jacob, bapt. 21 Sept. 1653.<sup>5</sup>
- 19.\* Catalyna, bapt. 30 Nov. 1653.<sup>6</sup>

Children of Sara Jorise Rapalje by Teunis Gysberts Bogaert

20. Aertje, bapt. 19 Dec. 1655.
21. Catalyna, bapt. 16 Dec. 1657.
22. Neeltje, bapt. 22 Feb. 1660.
23. Aeltje, bapt. Brooklyn, 13 Nov. 1661.
24. Antje, bapt. 23 Aug. 1665, twin.
25. Neeltje, bapt. 23 Aug. 1665, twin.
26. Gysbert, bapt. 5 Dec. 1668.
- 27.\* Grietje, m. 4 Dec. 1687, Pieter Jansen Haring of New York; their child Grietje was bapt. 7 Oct. 1688.<sup>7</sup>

Children of Marritje Jorise Rapalje by Michiel Pauluszen Van der Voort

28. Michiel, bapt. 19 Jan. 1642.<sup>8</sup>
29. Josyntje, bapt. 20 Nov. 1643.
30. Josyntje, bapt. 2 June 1647.
31. Paulus, bapt. 3 Jan. 1649.
32. Jan, bapt. 11 Oct. 1650.
33. Maria, bapt. 27 July 1653.
34. Hendrick, bapt. 22 Aug. 1655.
35. Joris, bapt. 18 Oct. 1656.
36. Claertie, bapt. 27 Oct. 1657.<sup>9</sup>
- 37.\* Elizabeth, no baptism found.<sup>9</sup>

Children of Jannetje Jorise Rapalje by Rem Jansen Van der Beeck<sup>10</sup>

38. Annetje, bapt. 12 Mar. 1645.
39. Felitie, bapt. 20 Jan. 1647.

- 40. Jan, bapt. 12 Jan. 1648.
- 41. Joris, b. 2 Feb. 1650.<sup>11</sup>
- 42. Rem, b. 2 Dec. 1652.
- 43. Hillitje, b. 16 Sept. 1653.
- 44. Catalina, b. 4 Oct. 1655.
- 45. Femmetje, b. 1 Aug. 1657.
- 46. Anna, b. 11 Apr. 1660.
- 47. Jacob, bapt. Brooklyn, 19 Mar. 1662.
- 48. Jeronymus, b. 1664.<sup>12</sup>
- 49. Daniel, b. 1665.
- 50. Abraham, b. 16 Sept. 1667.
- 51. Sarah, b. 6 Dec. 1670.
- 52. Isaac, bapt. 16 Sept. 1675.
- 53. Jeremias, b. 10 Sept. 1675.
- 54. Jennetje, listed by Stoutenborough without date.

Children of Judith Jorise Rapalje by Pieter Pieterszen Van Nest

- 55. Pieter, bapt. 12 Oct. 1653.
- 56. Sytje or Josyntje, bapt. 23 Jan. 1656.
- 57. Jeronimus, bapt. 7 July 1658.
- 58. Jacomyntie, bapt. 29 May 1661.
- 59. Cathryntie, bapt. 18 Mar. 1663.
- 60. Lysbeth, bapt. 12 Apr. 1665.
- 61. Catalyn, bapt. 3 Mar. 1672.
- 62. Sarah, bapt. 21 Mar. 1674.
- 63. Joris, bapt. 19 July 1676.
- 64. Marrantie, bapt. 4 June 1678.
- 65. Josina, bapt. 30 Nov. 1680, one of the expected children.

Child of Jan Joriszen Rapalje by Maria Fredericks Maer<sup>13</sup>

- 66. Frederick, bapt. Brooklyn, 30 Apr. 1662 (d. July 1662).

Children of Jeronimus Joriszen Rapalje by Annetje Teunis Denys<sup>14</sup>

- 67. Joris, bapt. 5 Nov. 1668.
- 68. Teunis, bapt. 7 May 1671.<sup>15</sup>
- 69. Jan, bapt. 17 Dec. 1673.<sup>16</sup>
- 70. Femmitie, bapt. 17 Oct. 1676.<sup>17</sup>
- 71. Jacob, bapt. 25 June 1679.

Children of Anna Jorise Rapalje by Marten Reversen

- 72. Marrantie, bapt. 16 Nov. 1664.
- 73. Joris, bapt. 19 Sept. 1666.
- 74. Catalyntie, bapt. 3 Jan. 1671.
- 75. Sarah, bapt. 30 May 1673.
- 76. Jakobus, bapt. Brooklyn (recorded also at Flatbush), 27 Dec. 1677.
- 77.\* Geertje, cited by Bergen, not otherwise found.

Children of Lysbeth Jorise Rapalje by Dirck Cornelissen Hoochlandt

- 78. Johannis, bapt. 7 Nov. 1666.
- 79. Joris, bapt. 19 Feb. 1668.

- 80. Adrian, bapt. Brooklyn, 22 Sept. 1670.
- 81. Maritje, bapt. 13 July 1673.
- 82. Catalina, bapt. 22 Nov. 1676.
- 83. Cornelis, bapt. 7 Aug. 1678.

Children of Daniel Joriszen Rapalje by Sarah Abrams Clocq

- 84. Joris, bapt. 10 Mar. 1675.
- 85. Abraham, bapt. 24 Jan. 1677.
- 86. Maritje, listed by Bergen as b. 1677, baptism not found.
- 87. Annetie, listed by Bergen without date, baptism not found.
- 88. Catherine, bapt. Flatbush, 2 Feb. 1679.

Children of Anneke Hansen Bergen by Dirck Jansen Hoogland<sup>18</sup>

- 89. Annetje, b. 1663.
- 90. Jan, b. 1666.
- 91. Willem, b. 1669.
- 92. Cornelis, b. 1677.
- 93. Hendrick, b. 1679.

Children of Brecktje Hansen Bergen by Aert Anthonize Middagh

- 94. Theunis, bapt. 22 Feb. 1660.
- 95. Theunis, bapt. 25 Mar. 1661.
- 96. Jan, bapt. Brooklyn, 24 Dec. 1662.
- 97. Ann, baptism not found, listed by Bergen and Allaben.
- 98. Gerret, m. 1691, Cornelia Janse Couwenhoven.
- 99. Helena, listed by Allaben.
- 100. Aert, listed by Allaben.
- 101. Dirck: his daughter was bapt. 26 May 1696.
- 102. Matthew, listed by Allaben as bapt. 15 Oct. 1679 but not found by me.

Children of Jar Jans Bergen by Jannetje Teunis de Nyse

- 103. Hans, bapt. 14 Feb. 1677.
- 104. Tunis, bapt. Brooklyn (also recorded at Flatbush), 20 Apr. 1679.

Children of Michiel Hans Bergen by Femmetje Teunis de Nyse

- 105. Sarah, bapt. Brooklyn (also recorded at Flatbush), 2 June 1678.
- 106. Teunis, bapt. Flatbush, 16 May 1680.

Child of Joris Hans Bergen by Sarah Stryker

- 107. Lammertje, bapt. Brooklyn, 26 Dec. 1679.

Child of Marritje Hans Bergen by Jacob Ruthszen

- 108. Hans, bapt. Flatbush, 12 May 1678.

Children of Machtelt Michielse Van der Voort by Jacob Jacobszen<sup>19</sup>



109. Catalyntje, bapt. 4 Aug. 1657.  
110. Rachel, bapt. 28 Nov. 1660.

Children of Josyntje Pieterse Van Nest by Hendrick Corszen Vroom

111. Corsen, bapt. 27 June 1677.  
112. Judith, bapt. Flatbush, 16 Mar. 1679.

Children of Aertje Bogaert by Theodorus Polhemius

113. Tunis, listed by Bergen, baptism not found.  
114. Sara, bapt. Flatbush, 18 Apr. 1680.

Child of Catalina Bogaert by Jan Teunisse Denyse

115. Femmetje, bapt. Brooklyn (also recorded at Flatbush), 5 Aug. 1680, one of the expected children.

Children of Hilletje Remsen by Aris Janse Vanderbilt

116. Jan, bapt. Brooklyn (also recorded at Flatbush), 11 Aug. 1678.  
117. Jannetje, bapt. Brooklyn, 9 Jan. 1681, one of the expected children.

Children of Ann Remsen by Jan Gerritse Dorland<sup>20</sup>

118. Rem, baptism not found, b. ca. 1670.  
119. Geertje, bapt. Brooklyn, 19 Aug. 1674.  
120. Elsje, bapt. Brooklyn, 22 May 1678.  
121. Anna, b. ca. 1674.

Children of Femmetje Remsen by Joseph Hegeman

122. Janetje, bapt. Flatbush, 20 Oct. 1678.  
123. Adriaen, bapt. Brooklyn, 31 Oct. 1680, one of the expected children.

Child of Rem Remsen Van der Beeck by Marritje Vanderbilt

124. Joris "of the Pond," as he was afterwards called, listed by Bergen as eldest, the second child being born and bapt. Flatbush, 21 May 1682. He was perhaps one of the five expected children.

Child of Annetje Dirckse Hoogland by Syrach de Vries

125. Jan, bapt. Brooklyn, 1 Apr. 1678, parents not named but the sponsors were Jeronimus Rapalje and Catarina Jeronimus, that is, great-uncle and great-grandmother of the child, if we have identified the parents correctly.<sup>21</sup>

If all of the doubtful cases listed above are correctly included, we are still short 25 persons of the 150 claimed by Catalyntje Trico. If, however, we include in the list all the men and women who had by that

time married children or grandchildren of Catalyntje Trico, the following should be added:

126. Hans Hansen Bergen.
127. Teunis Gysberts Bogaert.
128. Michiel Pauluszen Van der Voort.
129. Rem Jansen Van der Beeck.
130. Pieter Pieterszen Van Nest.
131. Maria Fredericks Maer.
132. Martin Reversen.
133. Dirck Cornelissen Hoochlandt.
134. Sarah Abrams Clocq.
135. Jan Clercq, who d.s.p., first husband of Anneke Hans Bergen.
136. Dirck Jansen Hoogland.
137. Aert Anthonize Middagh.
138. Jannetje Teunis de Nyse.
139. Femmetje Teunis de Nyse.
140. Sarah Stryker.
141. Jacob Ruthszen.
142. Elsje Fredericks van der Kreest.
143. Hendrick Corszen Vroom.
144. Theodorus Polhemius.
145. Jan Teunisse Denyse.
146. Aris Janse Vanderbilt.
147. Jan Gerritse Dorland.
148. Annetje Theunis.
149. Joseph Hegeman.
150. Mairitje Vanderbilt.

In order to make the count come out right, we must ignore Syrachs de Vries, but he was not married to a Rapalje descendant.

QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM.

#### NOTES

1. Birth dates in this list appear in Manuscript 81 at the New-York Historical Society and are transcribed from a photostat thereof, not from Allaben's transcript. Though the document appears to be old, the handwriting is not, in my opinion, older than the eighteenth century.

2. She is often credited with being the first child of European parents born within the present borders of New York State, but that honor belongs, rather, to Jean Vinge, born on Manhattan Island in 1614, as Dr. Herbert F. Seversmith has convincingly shown in The National Genealogical Society Quarterly, 35:65-69, and also Allaben (293 f.). What she claimed for herself and undoubtedly was, was that she was the "first Christian daughter" born there.

3. The page is torn and the year is in a later hand. Riker (Annals of Newtown, p. 268) says that he died without surviving issue, and this is correct, for the document cited in Note 1 (cited by Allen, p. 398) states that Jan was "omgebragt by hidens" (killed by heathens). Allaben dates the death ca. 1643, when Jan was about six (p. 287).

4. The page is torn and the year is in a later hand. The document says she was "Sonden Errgenamegestoven" (without issue). She married Jeremiah Westenhout but both d.s.p. (see Collections of the New-York Historical Society, Wills: 1:341).

5. Note the closeness of the next baptism. Both Bergen and Allaben claim that Jacob was Catalyna's twin, and it has been suggested to me that one of the twins was ill and was baptized separately. If so, one would suppose the sick child would be baptized earlier.

6. The interval between this baptism and the preceding is so short as to raise serious doubt as to whether they were children of the same parents. The sponsors for Catalyna's baptism were Aert Willemszen and wife, not members of the Rapalje or Bergen families, so far as known. When Sarah Bogaert petitioned for additional land on 4 April 1656, after her marriage to Bogaert, she alluded only to seven, not eight children of her deceased husband Bergen. Those who assume, with Allaben, that Catalyna was a child of Sarah, must also believe, with him, that she had died. He points out (p. 293) that there is no further trace of her.

7. Surely a doubtful case, not listed by Allaben. A sponsor at the baptism of the child was Pieter Janszen Bogart.

8. Though the baptismal record seems to show a male, this is very probably a female, later called Machtelt, at the baptism of whose children sponsors were from the Rapalje family. She cannot have been an earlier child, not recorded, since the mother was only fifteen at marriage, nor can she have been a child of Michiel Pauluszen Van der Voort by a former marriage, since his marriage record shows him as previously a bachelor.

9. Bergen supposes that she married Volckert Hendricksen. If this be Volckert Hendricksen Bries, then he is wrong.

10. Birth dates without baptisms in this list are from Henry A Stoutenbourgh's History of the Oyster Bay Dutch Church (1903), p. 13. In our copy of this work is a slip announcing a pamphlet on the Remsen family of Oyster Bay which has not been found. It should be pointed out that it is surprising that not more grandchildren of this couple were found.

11. Probably, not certainly, New Style.

12. Allaben (p. 295) shows that he was living in 1741, aet.

77.

13. The document cited in Note 1 says: "gis gestoven Sonden Erfgenam" (died without issue), but they did have a son and one only, since Maria Fredericks married, second, at Brooklyn, 14 Oct. 1663, Symon Hansen.

14. The children of this couple also appear in the document.

15. Allaben transcribes the document as saying bapt. 5 May 1671. We follow the printed transcript of the register, as his information may pertain to the birth.

16. Allaben has bapt. 4 Dec. 1673.

17. Allaben has bapt. 5 Oct. 1676.

18. We follow here Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, History and Genealogy of the Hoogland Family (1891), p. 165. Baptisms have not been found.

19. See above, Note 8. It is surprising that no more baptisms were found.

20. We follow here a very poor account by John Dorland Cremer, Records of the Dorland Family in America (Washington 1898), pp.

42, 167, 169. It also includes a child Maritje, bapt. 11 April 1672, place not stated. We eliminate her, as Maritie, daughter of Lambert Janssen Dorland and Hermetie Pieters, was baptized at Brooklyn on 19 April 1672, and we conclude that Mr. Cremer erred on this point.

21. Mr. Carpenter (*loc. cit.*) implies that this child was illegitimate and by Syrachs de Vries. We include the child because we think that a great-grandmother who would stand sponsor for an illegitimate great-grandchild would certainly not omit this child from a count of her progeny.

Editor's Note.—The above article is different from the "general run" of articles on genealogical subjects, and while some may feel this is something in the nature of a "stunt" to attempt to identify the progeny claimed by Catalyntje Trico Rapalje in 1680, Dr. McCracken's bibliography, his general comments, and many of his specific notes should be helpful to all who in the future may work on these family groups. It seems likely that Catalyntje did include the "in-laws" in her count of 145, but I think she was including only living progeny, and since a few of those in Dr. McCracken's list had died before 1680, quite probably there are still a few names unlocated as yet. —D.L.J.

ABIGAIL ARNOLD, WIFE OF SOLOMON<sup>3</sup> BLAKE  
OF DORCHESTER, MASS.

By Mrs. John E. Barclay, F.A.S.G., Whitman, Mass.

Solomon<sup>3</sup> Blake, son of Edward<sup>2</sup> (William<sup>1</sup>), of Dorchester, Mass., baptized at Milton, Mass., 5 July 1681, may have been born as early as 1674 before the records of that town begin. He died at Boston near 25 Aug. 1741, date his will was probated [Suffolk Probate, 35: 472]. He was married at Boston, 24 Aug. 1704, to Abigail Arnold "by Samuel Eells, Esq." No records of her birth or death have been found.

By his will he bequeathed to her all of his estate in Boston both real and personal, so long as she should remain his widow; also his negro woman Flora and her three children; all household goods, improvement of house, shop and wharf where he dwells; but if she marry again, £100 of his estate and quitting the house; bequests to sons Joseph and William and grandson Solomon Russell; property bought of Samuel Wentworth to his wife with permission to sell, if need be, but if not, then after her decease to his two daughters, Abigail Holder and Elizabeth Russell to make up their full portion with what they had at marriage. After her decease.

the house and land to Joseph and William; wife named executrix.

The widow married second, Barrett Dyer, cooper, of Boston, soon after 18 Dec. 1744 (intention dated 27 Nov. 1744). He died near 4 Jan. 1754, date his will was probated [Suffolk Probate, 48:679]. She was executrix of his estate and her account of administration shows she was living 9 Feb. 1759. This is the last record we find referring to her. She had no issue by this last marriage. Proof that she married Barrett Dyer will be found in a marriage contract dated 12 Dec. 1744 [Suffolk Deeds, 75:235], in which is enumerated the estate bequeathed to her by Solomon Blake's will; and another deed [78:145] dated 13 Dec. 1744 of the Wentworth property to her daughters Abigail Cushing and Elizabeth Russell, acknowledged 18 Dec. 1744 as Abigail Blake, gives additional proof when compared with the will of Solomon Blake.

The children of Solomon and Abigail (Arnold) Blake were all recorded at Boston:

- i. Solomon<sup>4</sup>, b. 12 Sept. 1705; d. 20 Feb. 1705/6.
- ii. Solomon, b. 30 May 1707 (twin); d. 31 Oct. 1707.
- iii. Abigail, b. 30 May 1707 (twin); d. (no record or probate found); living, a widow, 1770 (Deeds, 118:24); m. (1) 21 Jan. 1724, Thomas Dacon (or Dakin), blacksmith, who d. 1731 as per inventory of his estate 6 Aug. 1731 (Suffolk Probate, 29:155, 175); m. (2) int. 10 July 1734, Thomas Holder, an English mariner who "died on board His Maj. Ship Princess Caroline" 14 Jan. 1741 (ibid., 36:23-4; 22:15 New Series); m. (3) 26 Nov. 1741, John Cushing, b. 4 July 1705, no record of death, son of Jeremiah and Judith of Boston; m. (4) 31 Dec. 1744, Abraham Hairblue (Boston V.R. p. 279 as printed), no record of death or probate found.
- iv. Joseph, b. 10 Aug. 1709; d. at Boston 17 Sept. 1745, called distiller; administration of his estate was granted to his widow, 24 Oct. 1745 (ibid., 38:148). He m. at Boston, 18 May 1738, Mary Welland, b. at Boston 13 July 1719, d. near 27 Sept. 1750, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Butler) Welland. They had five children, in one of whom we are interested: Solomon<sup>5</sup> b. at Boston 22 Jan. 1743, m. at Hingham 5 Apr. 1770 Grace Thaxter, b. at Hingham 16 Feb. 1752, dau. of Benjamin and Susanna (Joy) Thaxter, great-granddaughter of Samuel Thaxter and Hannah Gridley, to whom we shall refer again.
- v. Elizabeth, b. 16 July 1711; living 1770 (Deeds, 118:24); m. 25 Sept. 1729 Skinner Russell, who d. June 1752.
- vi. Hannah, b. 17 June 1713; d. 6 Mar. 1713/14.
- vii. Sarah, b. 30 Dec. 1714; buried 17 Aug. 1716.
- viii. Solomon, b. 1 Sept. 1716; buried 22 Sept. 1718.
- ix. Edward, b. 10 Sept. 1719; buried 2 Apr. 1720.

- x. Jonathan, b. 2 June 1721; d. young.
- xi. John, b. 1 May 1723; d. young.
- xii. William, b. 26 Mar. 1724/5; d. 1749 (Suffolk Probate, #9395); m. 7 Jan. 1747 Susanna Newell.
- xiii. Hannah, b. 4 Dec. 1728; apparently d. young.

The various Blake genealogies state that Abigail Arnold, wife of Solomon Blake, "possibly" or "probably" was the daughter of Barachiah Arnold but offer no reasons for such a conclusion. Since Barachiah Arnold had a wife Abigail, it must have been assumed that he may have had a daughter of that name and the search seems to have ended there. The writer soon discovered that of the few Arnold families in Boston and vicinity, the records are very meager. After a thorough search and by process of elimination, circumstantial evidence did bring to light a very strong possibility which it would be difficult to disregard.

One of the first Arnolds found in Boston was John, the plasterer, 1642, who was a brother of Samuel of Yarmouth and Marshfield. He apparently died without issue, as gleaned from his probate in 1661 [Suffolk Probate, 4:28, and Deeds, 3:512 and 10:19]. Records also of Samuel eliminate his family as a possibility.

Edward Arnold of Boston 1640, who died there 7-8 Aug. 1657, by wife Martha had three children recorded in Boston, daughters Mary and Elizabeth and a son Barachiah. No further records were found of Edward and wife Martha; there was no evidence of property and no probate record.

Barachiah was born 22 Feb. 1653; died in 1703. His will dated 9 Mar. 1688/9. proved 2 June 1703 [Suffolk Probate, 15:160] was probably drawn soon after his marriage to Abigail Frary, of which there is no record, and whom he named sole executrix, leaving her his whole estate. He is called "mariner." Abigail Frary was born 5 Sept. 1663. daughter of Capt. Theophilus Frary and his first wife Hannah, daughter of Jacob<sup>1</sup> Eliot. They had two children recorded in Boston: 1-Barachiah, b. 10 Oct. 1692, d. young; 2-Hannah, b. 20 Dec. 1695, m. 15 Sept. 1719 Rev. Samuel Welles.

In looking into the history of the Eliot and Frary families, we learn that three surviving daughters of Theophilus Frary, who died 17 Oct. 1700, inherited their mother's share of the Jacob Eliot estate: Hannah wife of Isaac Walker and Andrew Belcher, Abigail wife of Barachiah Arnold, and Mehitable wife of Samuel Lillie. There are numerous deeds pertaining to this inheritance in which these daughters and their heirs can be traced, leaving no doubt whatsoever that Barachiah Arnold had no daughter Abigail, and his widow never remarried. (Those interested in this family should con-

sult Suffolk Deeds, 24:23, 35:68, 38:64, and 38:66. See also Jacobus and Waterman, Hale, House and Related Families (1952), pp. 544, 790-1.)

The widow Abigail Arnold died 23 Feb. 1724/5 [Sewall Diary, 3:349]. In Suffolk Deeds, 45:222, we find: Samuel Wells of Boston, merchant, and Hannah his wife, "only child and heir of Abigail Arnold late of Boston, deceased"; and another deed, 45:225, contains ample proof that there was no daughter Abigail in this family.

Consulting the Arnold manuscript by Edward Everts Jackson at the New England Historic Genealogical Society proved unsatisfactory. This relates to the Joseph Arnold family of Braintree, but the only data given of William<sup>2</sup> and Joseph<sup>2</sup> are their birth records, and John<sup>2</sup> was left unfinished except for the statement that he removed to Boston.

We find a few Arnolds in the Boston vital records but no other Abigail, and no Arnolds at this period of the search who afforded even a clue. Chasing down each Arnold probate record led to a dead end. There were a few scattered items in the Boston Commissioners' Reports referring to a John Arnold, blacksmith, and one or two that mentioned a Joseph Arnold, who seemed to be a mariner. After all were studied and correlated with the deeds which were searched to about 1760, it seemed probable that these were the two brothers from Braintree. Both were located as living near Harrison's Rope-walk and the Gridley family, as indicated by the deeds. The Book of Possessions showed that Richard Gridley had a house and lot bounded south and west by the street (Summer and High St., formerly Cow Lane); east by the Bay; and North by John Harrison's rope-walk. Also, another lot bounded by Robert Turner northwest, John Harrison southwest, and the Fort northeast and the Bay southeast. John Harrison had bought his land of Gridley in 1642.

John<sup>2</sup> Arnold, born at Braintree 29 Apr. 1655, son of Joseph Arnold and Rebecca Curtis (widow of Deodate), is first mentioned in Boston 6 Sept. 1686 as surety for Thomas Fenton and family. He was one of the surveyors 1693; a tithing man and constable 1695. Suffolk Deeds, 15:116: Joseph Arnold of Braintree to his son John of Boston, blacksmith, land in Braintree, 14 Aug. 1691. Ibid., 21:505: John Arnold, anchormsmith, and wife Mary mortgaged their house and land next Harrison rope-walk, 30 Oct. 1698. This designation as anchormsmith was confusing. Savage stated that John Arnold of Norwich 1680 removed to Boston and was the prison-keeper, but that he removed in 1700 to New London, there married 6 Dec. 1703 Mercy Fosdick, widow of Samuel; that they had two daughters, and she died 28 Nov. 1725, and he died 26 Aug. 1725 aged 73. Another deed [22:188] is from John

Arnold and wife Mercy to Benjamin Gallop, and the property described is the same as in the above mortgage from John and wife Mary [21:505], proving that the same John Arnold is involved. Another deed [21:248], in which the Selectmen of Boston convey to him and others land on Fort Hill on which to erect a windmill, calls him "blacksmith" in the transactions as given in the Commissioners' Reports.

In Sewall's Diary, 2:48, an item 23 Nov. 1701 states "three men and Mrs. Jno Arnold died in the night." This undoubtedly refers to Mary, the first wife of John Arnold, and as we have seen, he married the widow Mercy Fosdick two years later. By comparing notes on the above with Mr. Waldo C. Sprague of Wollaston, the well-known authority on Braintree families, it developed that the blacksmith, anchorsmith, prison keeper, and the John Arnold at New London, were one and the same person. The following children have been found recorded to him:

- i. William<sup>3</sup>, b. at Braintree 22 Nov. 1678.
  - ii. Mary, b. at Braintree 12 Sept. 1681.
  - iii. Margaret, b. at Weymouth 14 Oct. 1683.
  - iv. Rebecca, b. at Boston 26 Feb. 1686.
  - v. James, b. at Weymouth 1 Feb. 1694.
- (By wife Mercy):
- vi. Ruhamah, b. at New London 7 Sept. 1704.
  - vii. Lucretia, b. at New London 26 Aug. 1706.

There is a possibility that there were other children by the first wife not found recorded and that they may be among those mentioned in Boston marriage records. The above shows that John resided at times in Weymouth. The writer could find no indication that Abigail Arnold belonged to this John Arnold.

[Editor's Note: As further confirmation of the history of John Arnold, New London Deeds [6:59, 112, 148] show that John Arnold, "ankorsmith," bought from Greene Plum in 1703; calling himself late of Boston, now of New London, he inquired whether Joseph Arnold paid any money for him; and in 1706 Samuel Fosdick (Jr.) conveyed to John Arnold, "Ankorsmith." Mrs. Mercy Fosdick made oath to the inventory of the estate of Capt. Samuel Fosdick, 17 Sept. 1702; when distribution was made 16 May 1706, she was called "the Relict M<sup>r</sup>s Marcy Arnold"; and John Arnold rendered an account of the estate 20 Sept. 1706 [New London Probate, File #2041].—DLJ]

Joseph<sup>2</sup> Arnold, born at Braintree 18 Oct. 1652, presented quite a different problem to trace. Being a mariner, there was little in the records. He apparently had no land of his own, yet deeds mentioned land bounded by land of Joseph Arnold as early as 1682.



Suffolk Deeds, 12:179: Jeremiah Belcher and wife Sarah and John Senter and wife Elizabeth to William Penney, house and land bounded north by house and land of Joseph Arnold, 10 Apr. 1682; also, deeds 12:180 and 263 referred to the same land. The next deed, however, provides the first clue to whom this Joseph Arnold was married and how he possessed this land.

13:14:- Joseph Arnall of Boston, mariner, and Elizabeth his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of £15.10 which they do justly owe and stand in debt unto Elias Parkman of Boston, mariner, convey all their piece or parcel of land at the southerly end of the town of Boston, bound northwest with the highway leading up to Fort Hill and there measures 200 ft. running even with the fence of the land late Believe Gridley's and from the corner of that land southwest from against Nicholas Baxter's land and is there 100 ft. or thereabouts upon a strait line from the 100 ft. front to the southwest ranging to the fence next the garden of the late Richard Gridley which is the southeast bound and is there 84 ft. broad, the lower end running partly by the land of Believe Gridley and partly by the land formerly Edward Naylor's, to have and to hold with all fences, rights, etc., which land was sometime the estate of Tremble Gridley deceased, the former husband of said Elizabeth, always provided that the said Joseph Arnold his heirs and assigns do well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the above named Elias Parkman, etc., the above mentioned sum....dated 22 Feb. 1682/3; signed Joseph Arnold and by mark Elizabeth Arnold. Witnesses: Thomas Skinner and Edward North; recorded 10 Sept. 1683.

Also, 16:187:- Elizabeth Arnold ye present wife and ye attorney of Joseph Arnold; belonging unto Boston greetings: Know that the said Elizabeth Arnold for and in consideration of the sum of £15 paid by Samuel Thaxter, cordwainer, of Hingham, hath sold him, his heirs executors, etc., a certain tract or parcel of land lying in Boston which was formerly the estate of Tremble Gridley late of Boston deceased (described as above); dated 29 April 1692. Samuel Thaxter and wife Hannah deeded this land to Nathaniel Holmes of Boston, 31 May 1692 [17:162].

In tracing each person mentioned in the above deeds, those underscored provided some surprising relationships and indicated the probable parentage of Abigail Arnold. A study of the Bateman family of Boston proved very enlightening.

John<sup>1</sup> Bateman was living in Boston as early as 1645 when his second child was recorded. Date of his arrival is unknown. He died at Hingham, Mass., in 1690 be-

tween Nov. 10, 1689, date of his will, and 16 Sept. 1690, date of its probatation, probably at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Eells. His wife's name was Hannah, her parentage unknown. She died before he made his will. They had the following children, all baptized at the First Church at Boston:

- i. John<sup>2</sup>, b. 1644, bapt. 14 May 1648 ae. abt. 3 yrs. 5 mos.; d. young.
- ii. Hannah, b. 10 Mar. 1645/6; bapt. 14 May 1648 ae. 2 yrs. 2 mos.; d. young.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. 30 Sept. 1647; bapt. 14 May 1648 ae. 7 mos. 2 wks.; no death record found; living in Boston 1711; m. (1) about 1669, Tremble<sup>2</sup> Gridley, b. 14 Mar. and bapt. 2 Apr. 1642, d. shortly before Oct. 1674, son of Richard and Grace Gridley; m. (2) about 1678, Joseph<sup>2</sup> Arnold, mariner, probably the son of Joseph and Rebecca Arnold of Braintree. Child by first husband:
  1. Hannah<sup>3</sup> Gridley, b. 19 Apr. 1671 at Boston; d. at Hingham 26 Jan. 1756 ae. 85; m. 29 Dec. 1691, Samuel<sup>3</sup> Thaxter of Hingham.
 Children by second husband:
  2. Joseph<sup>3</sup> Arnold, b. at Boston 21 Mar. 1679/80; no further record found.
  3. Abigail Arnold, b. about 1681-2; m. 24 Aug. 1704, Solomon<sup>3</sup> Blake. No direct evidence has been found of her parentage; the circumstantial evidence is set forth below.
- iv. Sarah, bapt. 7 Oct. 1649 ae. 8 days; d. soon.
- v. Sarah, b. 6 May 1651; d. at Scituate, Mass., 9 Feb. 1717; m. (1) about 1675 Edward North; by him three children; m. (2) 22 Aug. 1689, Samuel<sup>2</sup> Eells of Boston; removed to Hingham.
- vi. Rachel, b. 28 May 1651 (an obvious impossibility, and there seems to be a confusion in year dates of iv, v and vi as printed in the Boston V.R.); bapt. 1 June 1651 (and since no Sarah was bapt. this year, it may be that the Sarah b. 6 May 1651 is an error, and that there was only one Sarah, in which case it was the Sarah of 1649 (no. iv) who had the two marriages attributed above to no. v); Rachel m. 1669-70 Samuel Holman, barber surgeon, and d. 1689.
- vii. Marv, b. 15 Jan. 1652 (1652/3); bapt. 23 Jan. 1652/3; d. 17 Oct. 1654.
- viii. William, b. 8 Mar. 1655; bapt. 11 Mar. 1655; not in this country when his father made his will.
- ix. Joseph, b. 21 Aug. 1658; bapt. 28 Aug. 1658; not in this country according to his father's will.
- x. Mary, b. 4 Sept. 1660; bapt. 9 Sept. 1660; m. about 1685, Isaac Jones of Boston, mariner, who d. 1690; she d. 1701.

I would place Abigail Arnold, wife of Solomon Blake, as the daughter of Joseph<sup>2</sup> Arnold and Elizabeth (Bate-man) Gridley for the following reasons.

At the time John Bateman made his will, 10 Nov. 1689, his daughters are named as "Elizabeth Arnold, Sarah Eells, Rachel Holman and Mary Jones." His sons-in-law Samuel Eells of Hingham and Isaac Jones of Boston were the executors. His property was to be sold to pay the bequests he had made, his daughters receiving but 5 s. (probably they had received their portions at marriage). After all bequests had been paid, the residue was to be divided among all his grandchildren, but unfortunately they are not named nor the number of them stated. Thus, Elizabeth received no property from her father through which she could be traced.

There is no record of either of Elizabeth Bateman's marriages, but we know from deeds 12:179, 180 and 263 (see above) that she was the wife of Joseph Arnold before 10 Apr. 1682, and from deed 13:14 (above) that previously she had been the wife of Tremble Gridley. This latter deed was witnessed by Edward North, who is revealed in the Bateman family as her brother-in-law, husband of Sarah Bateman who married second, Samuel Eells.

Studying the Gridley family, we find that Capt. Richard Gridley who came to Boston as early as 1631, died near 28 Oct. 1674; by wife Grace had eight children, the youngest being Tremble, born at Boston 14 Mar. and bapt. 2 Apr. 1642, died before 19 Oct. 1674, the date of his father's will, in which the latter mentions "my orchard which I have given my son Trimbel that is dead I give it to his child that is now living and in case the child die without issue it shall return to the Gridley family again" (Suffolk Probate, 6:63).

Tremble married about 1669 Elizabeth Bateman. After the death of his father, and inventory of the estate of Tremble was taken "2 of ye 2, 1675" (*ibid.*, 5:247), showing household goods, a child's garments, debts due and a parcel of land valued at £70, and following this an item reading "Tremble Gridley hath one daughter about four year old." Total estate amounted to £99.04. 01. Debts were listed and we note one "to John Bateman 10 pounds." The widow Elizabeth made oath to the inventory. John Bateman was her father. The child named in the inventory was Hannah Gridley (who as shown in the Bateman pedigree above married Samuel<sup>3</sup> Thaxter of Hingham), who was to have the land bequeathed to her father Tremble Gridley. The inventory does not mention any house as being on this land and it is presumed one was built there by Elizabeth and her second husband, Joseph Arnold, as deeds mention house and land in 1682. This is the property Joseph Arnold and Elizabeth deeded to Samuel Thaxter within a year after he married Hannah (deed, 16:187), and which the latter disposed of within a few months.

Referring again to the Bateman family, we find that Sarah married first, Edward North; administration on his estate was granted to his widow 26 July 1683 [Suffolk Probate, 9:68]. Inventory shows an estate of £375. 14.10. The widow married 22 Aug. 1689 Samuel Eells, baptized at Dorchester, Mass., 3 May 1640, who had married first, "fift day of Agust Sixty three to Anna Lenthal by Capt. Marshall at Lin" [Milford, Conn., V.R. 1:18]. Much may be found about Samuel Eells and his family in Connecticut records. His first wife died Feb. 1687. Samuel Eells of Milford, gentleman, purchased of Edward Shippen of Boston a dwelling house and land "scituate at the southerly end of Boston" bounded north-easterly by land of Nicholas Baxter and John Irons, southerly on the highway next the sea [Suffolk Deeds, 11:297], 3 March 1679. He sold this property, 29 Aug. 1682, to Ann Perry, a former owner [*ibid.*, 12:270]. The last entry at Milford, Conn., which bears his name as Town Clerk is dated 2 Oct. 1689.

In the town records of Hingham, to which place he removed soon after his second marriage, he is called "merchant." He was a selectman, representative, and deputy, and was chosen Justice of the Peace for Suffolk 12 June 1701, re-appointed June 1702, and held this office until his death 21 April 1709.

The deed of 1682/3 cited above [13:14] from Joseph Arnold and his wife Elizabeth of land that had belonged to her former husband Tremble Gridley, shows that it was bounded by the land of Nicholas Baxter, and we note that the house and land which Samuel Eells bought in Boston was also in this district and was bounded north-easterly by land of Nicholas Baxter. Here we have a perfect setting, bringing all these people together in the same section, and it seems to me that it provides the answer to the parentage of Abigail Arnold. But the most important item of all is the record of her marriage in the Boston V.R., which as printed reads:

"Solomon Blake and Abigail Arnold m. 24 Aug. 1704 by Samuel Eels Esq."

If our supposition is correct, then she was married by her uncle, one of the most prominent and influential men of Hingham. This fact alone would not be so significant, but it stands out when we examine all other marriages for several pages and find not a single one performed by Samuel Eells, Justice of the Peace.

When we study the names of the Blake children, we find Solomon and Abigail for the parents; then Joseph for her father Joseph Arnold; next, Elizabeth for her mother Elizabeth Bateman Gridley Arnold; Hannah, for her grandmother Bateman; and Sarah for her aunt Sarah Bateman North Eells. The name Joseph had not previously appeared in this Blake family.

If we are correct in our analysis, then Hannah Gridley Thaxter was her half-sister, another link to Hingham families. Mrs. Thaxter's great-granddaughter Grace Thaxter married Solomon<sup>2</sup> Blake (see above), the great-grandson of Joseph Arnold and Elizabeth. This hardly seems a coincidence. Probably there will never be found any actual record that will prove Joseph and Elizabeth Arnold to have been the parents of Abigail. They owned no real estate in their own right; they inherited no Bateman nor Arnold land. Deeds and probate of Bateman kin as well as of Arnolds were studied, but nothing further could be found. Very little more appears about them. Their deaths were not recorded and there is no probate record. Only the following items were found in the Commissioners' Reports:

26 July 1708: "Mrs. Elizabeth ye wife of Joseph Arnold, her petition to sell strong drink as a Retayler until her husband returns from his present voyage. Allowed." [11th Report, Document 75, Selectmen's Records of Boston, p. 77.]

18 June 1711: "Ordered that Mrs. Taylor who came lately from Cambridge is now at Mrs. Arnalls house to be warned to appear before the Selectmen." [*Ibid.*, p. 137.]

Another item which should possibly be noted: there were twins in the Bateman family. The daughter Sarah wife of Edward North had twins and Elizabeth's daughter Hannah (Gridley) Thaxter had twins. Abigail Arnold and Solomon Blake also had twins. The hereditary nature of the tendency to have multiple children at a birth is well known.

#### ELIZABETH (HARRIS)(MANDEVILLE) JACOBUS

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

The parentage of Elizabeth, wife first of Hendrick<sup>2</sup> Mandeville and second of Brant<sup>2</sup> Jacobus has never, so far as I can ascertain, been stated in print. The account of the Mandeville family by Lucy Dubois Akerly in 1907 in the *New York Gen. and Biog. Record* states [38: 288] concerning Elizabeth that Elizabeth "is also called Hennis, Harris and Berry." I have yet to see an original record in which she is called Berry, but she has been so called in other accounts, and it seems likely that the name is due to a misreading of one of the records in which she was called Hennis. If a long 's' appeared in the original, the final 'is' would look much like 'y' and then it would only be necessary to

misread the initial 'H' as 'B'.

She married first, at New York City, 21 Apr. 1699, a widower, Hendrick Mandeville, a native of Holland, eldest son of Giles (Jillis) Jansz de Mandeville. If he was the child aged 6 when the family emigrated, he was born about 1652-3. He was probably more than twice Elizabeth's age, for as closely as we may estimate, she should have been born around 1679. She bore him three sons, Johannis, Hendrick and Giles, from whom the Mandevilles of Pompton Plains, N.J., descended.

The marriage record in the Manhattan Dutch Church states that both were living in New Amsterdam, but calls the bride "Elisabeth Jans, j.d. Van N. Albanien." This means that she was a single woman, previously unmarried and shows that her father's first name was Jan (John). Miss Akerly in her account cited above identifies her birthplace, "N. Albanien" as "New Albany (near Camden, N.J.)." But Albany, N.Y., was long known as New Albany and I think without question is the place intended.

Hendrick Mandeville died at Pacquenac, Essex Co., N. J., in 1712. His will, dated 2 Aug. 1709, is found in N.J. Archives, Abstracts of Wills, vol. 2 (p. 321), which covers 1730 to 1740, apparently because the date of probation was read as 8 Dec. 1732 instead of 1712, and Miss Akerly's account fails to mention the will. It names his wife Elizabeth and five children (the three by Elizabeth under age). She next married, at the Hackensack Church, as "Elizabeth Errese, widow of Hendrick Mandeville," banns 30 Oct. 1714, Brant Jacobus, who was a native of Albany [supra, article on Jacobus family, 25:21].

Since Elizabeth's patronymic in her first marriage record shows that her father's name was Jan, "Errese" in the last mentioned record must have reference to her maiden surname, and this is clearly an unspirited form of Herres or Herris. It appears in a number of other records. At the baptism, 25 Dec. 1727, of the eldest child of Elizabeth's son Johannis Mandeville at Second River, N.J., the sponsors were Barend [Brant] Jacobusse and Elisabeth Herres [the grandmother and her second husband]. At the baptism 6 Sept. 1730 of the eldest child of her son Giles Mandeville, the sponsors are described as Brant Jacobus and "Bettie Hers."

We therefore have to search in Albany, N.Y., for a Herris or Harris family, with a John who could have been Elizabeth's father. The present church records of Albany begin in 1683, just a little too late to find a baptism for our Elizabeth Harris. However, we do find in the list of members at the end of 1683 "and afterward" one "Lysbet Herris, now Kaer," and this is explained by an entry of the marriage on 12 July 1694 of

Elisabeth Claassen, widow of Jean Harrits of N. Albany to Jean Kerr, aged 31, bachelor, of Londonderry, Ireland, last from Southampton. By her first husband she had three Harris children baptized:

Marie, "of Jan Harris," bapt. 22 Nov. 1685; wit. Robert Sandersz; By Gerritje Vile.

Willem, "of Jan Harris," bapt. 7 Apr. 1689; wit. Harmen Tomesz; By Caterina Borger.

Willem, "of Jean Harris & Lysbeth Claasz," bapt. 6 Sept. 1691; wit. M<sup>r</sup>. Kint, Benoni Van Corlar, Lysbeth Van der Poel.

One further item is seen. On 13 Apr. 1690 when Jannetje child of Jacobus Isaacz was baptized, the witnesses were the father with Jan Harris and Abraham Isaacsz and the presentation of the child "By Lysbeth Harris."

It seems a fair guess that Jan (Jean) Harris (Harritz, Herris) by his wife Elisabeth (Lysbeth), whose father's first name was Claes (Nicholas), had older children before the beginning of the Albany church records in 1683, and that among them was our Elizabeth Harris or Herris, born presumably about 1679, and certainly born in Albany as stated in her first marriage record, and certainly the daughter of a Jan (John) Harris (Herris) as indicated by the various church entries cited; and that she bore her mother's name.

No further mention of John Kerr, who married the widow Elizabeth is found in the Albany church records. Neither are there any Harris records which certainly pertain to the children of John and Elizabeth. There is, however, a marriage in Albany on 3 May 1701 of a Jan Harris, bachelor, born in Old England, to Moeset Tassama, born in New England, both living in Albany County. This bridegroom could conceivably have been an older son of our John and Elizabeth, and it may be significant that his eldest child was baptized Lysbeth. He and his wife had four children baptized in Albany between 1701 and 1708. His surname is spelled Herris in four of the five entries pertaining to him; his given name is thrice spelled Jan, but the last two entries call him John. His wife has an odd name for a girl born in New England, yet in all five entries it is spelled in precisely the same way, Moeset Tassama. It is possible that this younger John was an independent settler from England, not connected with the older family of the name in Albany.

For the New York church records contain the marriage on 26 Apr. 1700 of Johannes Herrÿ, j.m. Van N. Albanien to Jannetje Missepact, whose name is correctly rendered as Nessepat in later entries when their children were baptized; and his name then appears as Jan Harris. Born in Albany, this man may be a brother of our Elizabeth.

## POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF ROBERT BARTLETT OF PLYMOUTH

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., of Arlington, Va.

According to Willison's Saints and Strangers, Robert Bartlett, a cooper, who early settled in Plymouth, New England, was born in 1603. He is not to be confused with that Robert Bartlett of Frampton, Dorsetshire, who early settled in Marblehead, Mass., where he married a daughter of the Rev. William Walton [Banks MSS; Banks, Topographical Dictionary; Josiah Proctor Walton, The Walton Genealogy].

Robert Bartlett of Plymouth may well have been that Robert Bartlett baptized in 1603 at Puddletown, near Dorchester, Dorset, son of Robert Bartlett of that place. The Reverend Canon T. W. Page-Phillips of Puddletown Vicarage advised me on 21 March 1959 that the date of this baptism appears to be either 27 April or 27 May of 1603.

Puddletown lies about four miles from Dorchester and adjoins Piddlehinton. The following notes appear to relate to this Bartlett family. Puddletown Marriage Registers contain the marriage of Robert Bartlett to Alice Barker, 6 Oct. 1589, and of Robert Bartlett to Agnes Gould in 1605, from which we infer that the younger Robert, baptized in 1603, was son of Alice Barker and that she died soon after his birth.

From Somerset Notes and Queries, vols. 8 and 11, it may be noted that Benjamin Bartlett of Puddletown and Katharine his wife in 1635 had license to sell wine. Also, Robert Bartlett alias Hancock of Pudelton, yeoman, and his son and heir apparent, John, are named 17 Nov. 12 Elizabeth.

Hutchins, History of Dorset, Vol. II, pp. 803-4, shows that at Piddlehinton, Muston was once a manor; in 37 Henry VIII it was granted to John Bartlett alias Hancock. In 19 Elizabeth, Robert, his son, held it. In 34 Elizabeth, it was held by John Bartlett. In 16 James I, it was sold by Nathaniel Bartlett alias Hancock.

In this connection, it should be noted that Robert Bartlett of Plymouth, New England, had a son named Benjamin. Since the baptism of Robert Bartlett in Puddletown accords with the age of the Plymouth settler, and a Benjamin Bartlett appears in Puddletown in 1635, possibly a brother or close relative of the Robert baptized in 1603 for whom his son could have been named, it is felt that we have here an excellent clue to the identification of the Plymouth settler. Other records and further evidence should be sought before accepting it as a certainty.



## SMITH OF HEDGEFIELD, SALEM COUNTY, N.J.

By Lewis D. Cook, F.A.S.G., Philadelphia, Penna.

This report based on source material corrects the errors and supplies the omissions in Thomas Shourds' History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, N.J., 1876, page 250, which is miscaptioned "Smith of Smithfield," an entirely different family. Shourds was evidently the basis for the editor's footnote in the N.J. Archives, 21:341, in which the same errors are repeated.

"1685. JOHN SMITH, son of William Smith, was born in Krindall\* parish in the county of Kent in the year 1645. In the year 1683 the said John Smith tooke to wife SUSANNAH MARYS, daughter of Edward Marys. In the year 1685, the said John Smith transported himselfe with his wife and two children and one man servant named Joseph Hogbin. We sett saile from Daile,\* in the county of Kent, to the province of West New Jersey in the ship called the Charles, Edmond Paine being master, in the fourth month (June) in the year 1685, as before-said, and landed at New Castle on Delaware River in the 6th month (August), following which, after some short time, we haveing settled in New Salem in West New Jersey, the aforesaid two children died and was buried at New Salem. After this, Susannah Smith, daughter of John Smith by Susannah his wife, was borne the 8 day of the 8 month 1687. John Smith, sonn of John Smith by Susannah his wife, was born at Krindall\* Hill in the yeare 1689, which said John Smith the younger afterwards settled in Manneton and married."—Quoted from the register of Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends. \*"Krindall" is evidently the clerk's phonetic version of "Crundale," a parish in the County of Kent, England, eight miles southwest of Canterbury; and "Daile" is likewise of "Deal," the seaport of that county.

This emigrant John Smith, from Crundale, Kent, England, arrived in 1685 as abovesaid and settled first on a 300 acres tract on Munmouth River, Salem County, N. J., which tract he called "Crundale Hill" in memory of his home parish in England (but spelled "Grundell" Hill in the public records of the Colony), purchased by deed of 1st May 1688 [N.J. Archives, 21:587]. But by 8 Sept. 1696 he had removed to "Hedgefield" in same County, by deed of which date (in which he is styled "late of Grundell Hill on Allowayes Creek, Salem Co., yeoman"), there was conveyed to him by Samuel Hedge of Salem Town, Gent., and wife Anna, the remaining 1,160 of the 2,000 acres "Hedgefield" tract on Manneton Creek, which was bequeathed to them by John Fenwick in his will of 7

Aug. 1683 [*ibid.*, 21:615]. John Smith of Hedgefield died testate in August 1723, survived by his wife Susannah.

The will of John Smith of Hedgefield, Salem Co., N. J., yeoman, dated 14th of 12th month (Feb.) 1721/2, and proved 27 Aug. 1723, names wife Susannah and children: John, Joseph, William, Elizabeth; bequeaths the home farm called Hedgefield of 1160 acres near the bridge on the King's Road, and personal property; and appoints his wife sole executrix. A codicil of 23 Oct. 1722 names daughters Susannah Goodwin and Mary, and grandchildren John and Samuel Smith, John and Elizabeth White, Elizabeth and Thomas Smith, and makes the three sons executors in case his wife dies before the will is proved. Inventory dated 20 Aug. 1723. [*ibid.*, 23:428.]

Children of John and Susannah (Marys) Smith, names and dates of 3rd, 4th and 7th from the register of Salem Monthly Meeting, all names from father's will:

- i. A child, b. 1683-85 in Crundale, Kent; d. 1685-86 in Salem, N.J.
- ii. A child, ditto.
- iii. Susannah Smith, b. 8 Oct. 1687 in "Crundale Hill," Salem Co., N.J.; m. 4 Dec. 1705, by Friends ceremony, John Goodwin. The will of John Goodwin of Salem, N.J., bricklayer, dated 25 May 1731 and proved 16 May 1733, names wife Susannah, execx., and she to have the whole estate during widowhood, she paying the debts, with the help of son Joseph Goodwin as execr. when 21; daughter Mary Jones, sons Joseph and John at 21; youngest sons Thomas and William when of age. Inventory dated 11 May 1733. (*ibid.*, 30:201) John Goodwin abovesaid was born 25 Dec. 1680 in the parish of St. Buttolph Aldgate, London, son of John and Katharine Goodwin; he came to Pennsylvania in 1701 and to Salem, N.J., in 1702. Children (from Register of Salem Monthly Meeting):
  1. John Goodwin, b. 29 Apr. 1707.
  2. Richard Goodwin, b. 4 Sept. 1709.
  3. Mary Goodwin, b. 1 Nov. 1710.
  4. Joseph Goodwin, b. 21 Jan. 1713.
  5. John Goodwin, b. 17 Dec. 1716.
  6. Thomas Goodwin, b. 10 Aug. 1721; d. 13 Dec. 1805.
  7. William Goodwin, b. 25 Oct. 1723.
- iv. John Smith, Jr., b. 1689 at the "Cr dale Hill" homestead on Munmouth River (Alloways Creek), Salem Co., N.J.; "settled in Manneton" Twp., said Co., with the family, "and married," but his estate is not found in the probate records, so the year of his death is not recovered here. John Smith Jr. and Hannah Boyer proceeded in marriage with approval of Salem Monthly Meeting of 20 Apr. 1712, and they had son John Smith b. 26 Feb. 1712/13. Hannah (Boyer) Smith apparently died, for the marriage of John Smith Jr. and Sarah Siddons was reported to the Monthly Meeting of 25 May 1719, and the birth of their

son Samuel Smith on 6 Feb. 1719/20 recorded. These two sons were named as grandchildren in the will of John Smith, Sr., of Hedgefield (see p. 216), dated 14 Feb. 1721/2. Problem: Did this John Jr. marry thirdly? Was he not the John Smith Jr. who was received by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting on his certificate of clearness for marriage given by Salem Monthly Meeting and dated 26 Mar. 1722? The marriage of John Smith Jr. and Rebecca Blackburn was accordingly reported to Phila. Mo. Mtg. of 27 Apr. 1722, and a certificate to Salem Mo. Mtg. was given to said Rebecca Smith late Blackburn by Phila. Mo. Mtg. of 27 July 1722, but there is no mention of her presenting it in the minutes of Salem Mo. Mtg. She was b. 16 Mar. 1700/1, dau. of Christopher and Abigail Blackburn of Philadelphia.

- v. Joseph Smith was reported to Salem Monthly Meeting of 29 Oct. 1716 for his "marriage contrary to the order of Friends," and he made written acknowledgment of his error to that of 31 Dec. 1716, which was accepted, but the name of his wife is not stated therein, and has escaped recovery here. In a second marriage out of Meeting, Joseph Smith made written acknowledgment of "his outgoings" to Salem Mo. Mtg. of 30 May 1737, which was not accepted, and in response to Friends' notice that they would "disown him in public" he "brought in a paper condemning his outgoing, which was accepted" by the Meeting of 25 Sept. 1738. Joseph Smith had evidently married secondly Sarah Smith, widow of Jeremiah Smith of Alloways Creek, Salem Co., who had died testate in October 1735 (N.J. Archives, 30:440). Joseph Smith of Mannington Township, said County, died testate in May 1758, his will of 27 May 1744 naming wife Sarah and children: Thomas, Elizabeth, Phebe, and Susannah Smith. His widow, Sarah Smith of Mannington Township, died intestate and (her son) Job Smith of Alloways Creek, said County, gave bond as administrator upon her estate dated 21 May 1759, and bond also as administrator c.t.a. upon the estate of her late husband Joseph Smith dated 19 June 1760 (*ibid.*, 32:302 and 300). Joseph Smith and his first wife had issue:

1. Thomas Smith, b. say 1719; m. 3 Apr. 1740, at Piles Grove Meeting House, Sarah Bassett, dau. of Elisha and Sarah Bassett of Piles Grove Twp., Salem Co. He d. intestate in Greenwich Twp., Gloucester Co., a miller, in Feb. 1748/9 (*ibid.*, 30:445). His widow, Sarah (Bassett) Smith, m. 20 Nov. 1752 by Friends ceremony, Charles Fogg of Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N.J. Issue:
  - a. William Smith, b. 31 Oct. 1741; m. by license of 26 Oct. 1765 Sarah Chambless.
  - b. David Smith, b. 17 Sept. 1744.
  - c. Thomas Smith, b. 25 Mar. 1747.
2. Elizabeth Smith, m. by license of 1 Dec. 1739 Thomas Flannigan of Salem Co.
3. Phebe Smith, unmarried in 1752.
4. Susannah Smith, unmarried in 1752.

- vi. William Smith, reported to the Salem Monthly Meeting of 28 Dec. 1719 as married to Mary Mason. She was born 2 Sept. 1701, eldest of the six children of Thomas and Elizabeth (widow Tindall) Mason, per register of Salem Mo. Mtg. The will of Thomas Mason of Mannington Twp., Salem Co., dated 8 Dec. 1728, names daughter Marv Smith (*ibid.*, 23:309). The will of his son James Mason of Mannington, 25 Mar. 1755, names nephew William Smith son of my sister Mary Smith (*ibid.*, 32:217). William Smith Sr. of Mannington died intestate in June 1740, and his widow Mary Smith gave bond dated 8 July 1740 as adminx., with (her brother) James Mason as bondsman (*ibid.*, 30:445). Issue (possibly other children):
1. William Smith, of Salem Town, joyner, whose will of 18 Mar. 1768 names wife Abigail and children: Jonathan, John, Mary, and Mason Smith (*ibid.*, 34:482).
- vii. Elizabeth Smith, b. 3 May 1703; m. 20 Nov. 1723, by Friends ceremony, William Hall, Jr., who was b. 22 Oct. 1701 and d. testate in Mannington Twp., Salem Co., in June 1760, son of William Hall of Salem, N.J., and his second wife Sarah (Plumstead) Hall. (*Penna. Geneal. Magazine*, 19:57) The will of William Hall of Mannington Twp., dated 20 May 1752 and proved 15 Jan. 1761, bequeaths to son Clement Hall the land in Salem except 6 acres to his brother Edward Hall; to son Nathaniel Hall the plantation I live on, after my wife's death; to daughters Susannah and Sarah Acton, 50 Pds. each; to wife Elizabeth my 3 negroes; the residue of estate to wife and my daughters Elizabeth Hall and Mary Hall; appoints wife and sons Clement Hall and Nathaniel Hall execrs.; inventory dated 1 July 1760 (*N.J. Archives*, 33:171). Issue (*Bible records, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*):
1. Clement Hall, b. 15 Feb. 1724/5.
  2. Sarah Hall, b. 23 June 1727.
  3. Susannah Hall, b. 24 Feb. 1728/9.
  4. Nathaniel Hall, b. 30 Mar. 1730.
  5. Sarah Hall, b. 12 Mar. 1733/4.
  6. Elizabeth Hall, b. 16 Oct. 1735.
  7. Mary Hall, b. 18 Feb. 1737/8.
  8. Edward Hall, b. 4 Dec. 1740.
- viii. Mary Smith, married in March 1714/15 Joseph White, Jr., as was reported to Salem Mo. Mtg. of 28 Mar. 1715. He was b. 29 Jan. 1692/3, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Church) White, an English couple who had come from Cartharlow, Ireland, to Elsinburgh, Salem Co., N.J., arriving on 17 Nov. 1681, per register of Salem Mo. Mtg. Joseph White was disowned by the Mtg. of 28 Aug. 1727 for his "disunity" with Friends. Issue (the last two named as grandchildren in the will of John Smith above):
1. Joseph White, b. 21 Dec. 1715.
  2. John White, b. 19 May 1717.
  3. Elizabeth White.

## SMITH OF SMITHFIELD, SALEM COUNTY, N.J.

By Lewis D. Cook, F.A.S.G., Philadelphia, Penna.

This report based on source material largely expands the brief notice in Thomas Shourds, History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, N.J., 1876, page 225, and corrects his unfortunate confusion of Smith of Hedgefield on page 250 with this family of Smith of Smithfield.

"1675. JOHN SMITH, son of John Smith, was born in the County of Norfolk (England), in the town of Disson\* on the 20th day of the seventh month (Sept.) 1623; who in the process of time took to wife MARTHA CRAFTES, daughter of Christopher Craftes of Worksop in Nottinghamshire. Who afterwards transported themselves, with four children, to West New Jersey in America on board the ship called the Griffin of London, Robert Griffin being master, who all arrived in the Delaware River the 23rd of the 9th month (Nov.) 1675, and so to New Salem in the province of West New Jersey, where they did inhabit." [Quoted from the Register of Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends. \*"Disson" is evidently an error of the clerk for "Diss," a market town and parish on the southern bounds of the County of Norfolk, anciently "Disce."]

This John and Martha (Craftes) Smith resided first in her home town of Worksop, Notts., February 1660/1 through February 1666/7, as the record of the births of their first three children indicates, and moved thence to the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, County of Middlesex, on the north bank of the Thames River, a mile and a half east of London, where their fourth child was born in February 1671/2; and emigrated thence, with John Fenwick and others, in the ship Griffin as above-said, to Salem, N.J., in 1675. Previously, on 30 April 1675, Fenwick, as Chief Proprietary of his colony, patented to John Smith "late of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, Eng., mealman" [miller], and wife Martha, a 1000 acres tract to be laid out in West New Jersey in America [N.J. Archives, 21:560]. And, by deed of 7 June 1675, John Edridge of the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, Co. Mddx., tanner, and wife Elizabeth, conveyed to John Smith of the same place, mealman, a tract of 1000 acres in Fenwick's Colony in West New Jersey [ibid., 21:562]. The patented tract was laid out on the north side of Munmouth River, which was called also Alloways Creek, some five miles south of the town of Salem, and having settled thereon, John Smith called his tract "Smithfield," and he was so styled in the public records,

Having divided his lands among his five sons by

deeds of 1691-1702, the emigrant John Smith of Smithfield died in a later year, which cannot be reported here because his estate is accordingly not found in the probate records. A letter dated 22nd of November 1675, Martha (Craftes) Smith of Salem County, N.J., to her brother-in-law and sister, Richard and Anne (Craftes) Craven in Limehouse, parish of Stepney, Co. Middlesex, England, urging them to emigrate also, was published in London in 1676 in A Further Account from New Jersey, page 4. (A facsimile of that pamphlet was published about 1879, also in London, a copy of which is in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.) John Smith of Smithfield was named one of the four executors in the will of John Fenwick, Chief Proprietary of Fenwick's Colony, Salem County, N.J., dated at "Fenwick's Grove" 7 August 1683 [N. J. Archives, 23:162].

#### Exhibits in Evidence

Deed of 17 Aug. 1691: John Smith of Munmouth River alias Alloways Creek, Salem Co., N.J., Gent., to son Samuel Smith of Manneton Creek, said Co., planter, for 350 acres near the head of Fenwick's alias Manneton Creek in said Co., adjoining the plantation called "Watson's Ranthorpe." [Salem Deeds, no. 5:156; ibid., 21:596.]

Deed of 10 Nov. 1692: John Smith of Smithfield, Salem Co., N.J., yeoman, and wife Martha, to their son David Smith, for 400 acres on the north side of Alloways Creek and along Mill Creek. [Ibid., 21:599.]

Deed of 20 Dec. 1692: John Smith of Smithfield, Salem Co., N.J., yeoman, and wife Martha, to their eldest son Daniel Smith, for one-half the tract called Smithfield, on Munmouth River, the other half to go to him after parents' death. [Ibid., 21:599.]

Deed of 16 Dec. 1701: John Smith of Smithfield, Salem Co., N.J., Gent., to his son Jonathan Smith of Munmouth River, said County, yeoman, for 200 acres near said River, part of a 500 acres lot on the south side of Alloways Creek. [Ibid., 21:631.]

Deed of 16 Dec. 1701: John Smith of Smithfield, Salem Co., N.J., Gent., to his son Jeremiah Smith of Munmouth River, said County, husbandman, for 300 acres, part of the 500 acres lot on the south side of Alloways Creek. [Ibid., 21:631.]

Children of John and Martha (Craftes) Smith, names and dates of birth from the Register of Salem Co. Mtg.:

1. 1. "Daniel Smith, son of John Smith and Martha his wife, was born in Worksop in Nottinghamshire on the 10th day of the 12th month (Feb.) 1660." He d. in 1716.

- 2 ii. "Samuel Smith born at the same place on the 10th of  
the 3rd. month (May) 1664." He d. after 1716.
- 3 iii. "David Smith was born at the same place the 19th of  
the 12th month (Feb.) 1666." He d. testate in 1695.
- iv. "Sarah Smith was born in the parish of (St.) Paul's,  
Shadwell, in London, the fourth day of the 12th month  
(Feb.) 1671."
- 4 v. "Jonathan Smith born in New Salem in West New Jersey  
the 27th day of the 10th month (Dec.) in the year  
1675." He d. testate in 1726.
- 5 vi. "Jeremiah Smith, son of the said John Smith and Martha  
his wife, was born at Salem the 14th day of the 9th  
month (Nov.) 1678." He d. testate in 1735.

1. Daniel Smith, born 10 February 1660/1 in Work-  
sop, Nottinghamshire, England, eldest son of John and  
Martha (Craftes) Smith abovesaid; died testate in pos-  
session of the paternal "Smithfield" tract on Munmouth  
River, in Salem County, N.J., in November 1716. Daniel  
Smith and Dorcas Burrill (widow of Moses Burrill of Sa-  
lem County who had died testate in 1698) were granted  
permission to proceed in marriage by Salem Monthly Meet-  
ing of 27 March 1699, "the woman having taken such care  
for her former husband's child" (Moses Burrill Jr.,  
born 20 Aug. 1695 in Lynn, Mass., who died intestate in  
said Salem Co., N.J., in February 1716/17) "as did sat-  
isfy Friends, by binding the said Daniel Smith to pay  
to the child forty pounds when it did attain to the age  
of twenty one." Dorcas Smith, "sister of the deceased,"  
was granted administration upon the estate of William  
Hedge of Munmouth River, Salem County, deceased intes-  
tate, on 1 Sept. 1701 [N.J. Archives, 23:221]. This  
indicates her maiden surname was Hedge, and of Lynn,  
Mass., not to be confused with Hedge of London, Eng.,  
and also of Salem, N.J. Daniel Smith, "my beloved  
friend," was named Coroner of the Colony in the will  
of John Fenwick, Chief Proprietary of Salem Tenth, N.  
J., dated 7 August 1683. Daniel Smith withdrew from  
membership among Friends, and was disowned for "dis-  
unity" by Salem Monthly Meeting of 24 November 1707.  
His wife evidently died before the date of his will, as  
she is not named or mentioned therein.

The will of Daniel Smith of Smithfield, Alloways  
Creek, Salem Co., N.J., dated 3 Sept. 1714 and proved  
16 Jan. 1716/17, names son Daniel Smith as sole heir,  
and as execr. at age of 21, with my "cousin" [nephew]  
Samuel Smith Junior execr. meanwhile. Codicil dated  
16 Mar. 1715/16 appoints son Daniel and my brothers  
Samuel and Jeremiah Smith and my cousins Samuel Smith  
Junr. and Richard Craven execrs. Inventory dated 29  
Nov. 1716. [Ibid., 23:424.]

Children of Daniel and Dorcas (Hedge)(Burrill)  
Smith:

- i. Martha Smith, b. 17 Jan. 1701; not named in father's will.
- ii. Dorcas Smith, b. 27 Sept. 1703; not named in father's will.
- iii. Daniel Smith, b. 16 Dec. 1705; named sole heir in father's will of 1714. Was he the Daniel Smith of Manneton Twp., Salem Co., N.J., who d. testate in 1749?

2. Samuel Smith, born 10 May 1662 in Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England, second of the five sons of the emigrants John and Martha (Craftes) Smith, came with the family to Salem, N.J., in 1675 as abovesaid. He was named a co-executor in the codicil of 16 March 1715/16 to the will of his elder brother Daniel Smith of Alloways Creek, Salem Co., N.J. But his own estate is not found in the probate records, so the year of his death cannot be reported here. He was described as "of Manneton Creek, Salem County, planter," in the deed of 17 August 1691 by which his father conveyed to him a 350 acres lot at the head of Manneton Creek, an abstract of which is in "Exhibits in Evidence" above. Manneton or Mannington Township lay north of the town of Salem. For some reason not apparent, the data on this Samuel Smith Senr., other than the record of his birth, as abovesaid, is not found in the minutes or registers of Salem Monthly Meeting, the prime source of early Salem County genealogy.

Child of Samuel Smith Senr.:

- i. Samuel Smith, Jr., so named as nephew and co-execr. in the will of Daniel Smith in 1714; b. say 1690; d. testate in Manneton Twp., Salem Co., N.J., in Dec. 1737. The marriage of Samuel Smith Jr. and Hannah Hall was reported to Salem Mo. Mtg. of 30 Mar. 1719. Hannah Hall was b. 20 Mar. 1692 and d. testate July 1758, dau. of William Hall of Salem and his first wife Elizabeth (Pile) Hall. (Penna. Genealogical Magazine, 19:57, correcting Shourds' Fenwick's Colony, 251.) The will of Samuel Smith Esq. of Manneton, Salem Co., N.J., dated 5 Dec. 1737 and proved 27 Dec. 1737, names son Pile Smith, daughters Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, and wife Hannah (N.J. Archives, 30: 443). The will of Hannah Smith, widow, of Manneton, dated 17 Sept. 1757 and proved 29 July 1758, names children: Pile Smith, Hannah Carpenter, and Elizabeth Sharp, also daughter Mary Anne decd., and appoints sons-in-law Isaac Sharp and Preston Carpenter execrs. (ibid., 32:298). Samuel and Hannah (Hall) Smith had issue:
  1. Pile Smith, b. 18 Dec. 1719; d. testate in 1769; m. (1) by license of 4 Nov. 1745 Rebecca Hedge, b. 1 Apr. 1728, d. 4 Aug. 1746, only dau. of Samuel Fenwick and Ann (Grant) Hedge of Salem; m. (2) Hannah White, who m.



- (2) by license of 18 Oct. 1771 Elisha Allen, who d. testate in 1776.
2. Mary Smith, b. 26 Oct. 1721; d. young.
  3. Hannah Smith, b. 21 Dec. 1723; m. in Dec. 1742 by Friends ceremony, Preston Carpenter.
  4. Elizabeth Smith, b. 1 Sept. 1726; m. Isaac Sharp.
  5. Mary Ann Smith, b. 23 Apr. 1729; d. unmarried in 1757.  
(Register of Salem Monthly Meeting)

3. David Smith, born 19 Feb. 1666/7 in Worksop, Notts., England, third son of John and Martha (Craftes) Smith, died testate on the paternal "Smithfield" estate on Munmouth River, in Salem Co., N.J., in January 1694/5. By deed of 10 Nov. 1692, John Smith of Smithfield and wife Martha conveyed to their son David Smith 400 acres on the north side of Alloways Creek (see the Exhibits in Evidence above); and he bequeathed it to his younger brothers Jonathan and Jeremiah Smith by will. David Smith married one Mary, it is evident from the record of birth of their daughter Sarah in the register of Salem Monthly Meeting, but her surname has not been recovered here. She is not named nor mentioned in his will.

The will of David Smith of Smithfield, Salem Co., N. J., dated 3 Dec. 1694, and proved 2 Feb. 1694/5, names daughter Sarah under age; brothers Jonathan and Jeremiah Smith; bequeaths a 400 acres tract called "Smithfield" fronting on Alloways Creek; appoints brothers Daniel Smith and Jonathan Smith execrs. Inventory dated 19 Jan. 1694/5. [N.J. Archives, 23:424.]

Child of David and Mary (——) Smith:

1. Sarah Smith, b. 8 Nov. 1694.

4. Jonathan Smith, born 27 Dec. 1675 in Salem, N. J., fourth son of the emigrants John and Martha first abovenamed, died testate on the paternal "Smithfield" plantation on Alloways Creek, Salem Co., N.J., in April 1726. He married first, with the approval of Salem Monthly Meeting of 29 April 1700, Reine White, who was born 17 Nov. 1681 in Elsinburgh, said County, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Church) White, an English couple who had arrived there that day by ship from Dublin, Ireland (see White account *infra*). Jonathan Smith married second, with the approval of Salem Monthly Meeting of 31 Jan. 1708, Mary Quinton, and she was the wife Mary named in his will of 1726.

The will of Jonathan Smith of Alloways Creek, Salem Co., N.J., dated 2 Apr. 1726, proved 7 May 1726, names wife Mary, children: Jonathan, James, Isaac, Elizabeth, Condon, Edith, Martha, and Deborah; appoints wife Mary

and sons Jonathan and James execrs. Witnesses: John Pledger, Samuel Smith, and David Smith. Inventory of personal estate dated 7 May 1726, attested by Mary Smith, execx. [*Ibid.*, 23:429.]

Children of Jonathan Smith by first and second wives as named in father's will of 1726:

- i. Jonathan Smith.
- ii. James Smith.
- iii. Isaac Smith.
- iv. Elizabeth Smith.
- v. Condon (?Quinton) Smith.
- vi. Edith Smith.
- vii. Martha Smith.
- viii. Deborah Smith, b. say 1710; d. by 1754; m. by license of 9 Mar. 1727 Joseph Stretch, b. 16 Mar. 1704/5, son of Joseph and Hannah (Bradway) Stretch of Alloways Creek, Salem Co. They had issue:
  1. Mary Stretch, b. 2 July 1728.
  2. Joseph Stretch, b. 3 Nov. 1732; d. 6 May 1767.
  3. Samuel Stretch, b. 8 Sept. 1735.
  4. Jonathan Stretch, b. 9 Oct. 1737.
  5. Joshua Stretch, b. 28 Feb. 1740.
  6. Martha Stretch, b. 21 Mar. 1742.
  7. Nathan Stretch, b. 16 Sept. 1744.
  8. Aaron Stretch, b. 14 Dec. 1746.
  9. Rebecca Stretch, b. 27 Sept. 1749.
 Joseph Stretch m. (2) 8 May 1755 Elizabeth (Blanchard) Ware, widow of Joseph Ware, at the Alloways Creek Meeting House, and they had issue: Elizabeth Stretch, b. 26 June 1756. Joseph Stretch d. testate in Alloways Creek Prec., Salem Co., 1 Jan. 1767 (*ibid.*, 33:416). His widow Elizabeth Stretch d. there testate in 1776 (*ibid.*, 34:508). The dates of the family are from the Register of Salem Mo. Mtg.

5. Jeremiah Smith, born 14 Nov. 1678 in Salem, N. J., sixth and youngest child of the emigrants John and Martha (Craftes) Smith, died testate on the paternal "Smithfield" plantation on Alloways Creek, in October 1735. His marriage is not mentioned in the minutes of Salem Monthly Meeting, and the surname of his wife Sarah, who is so named in his will, has not been recovered here. But it appears that she survived him and married secondly, in 1737, as his second wife, Joseph Smith of Mannington Township, Salem County, son of John and Susannah (Marys) Smith of "Hedgefield" (see account of that family, *supra*). This is indicated by the fact that [he son] Job Smith of Alloways Creek gave bond as administrator upon the estate of said Sarah Smith of Mannington dated 21 May 1759, and gave bond also as administrator c.t.a. upon the estate of her late husband Joseph Smith dated 19 June 1760 [*N.J. Archives*, 32:302 and 300].

The will of Jeremiah Smith of Alloways Creek, Salem Co., N.J., dated 24 Nov. 1734 and proved 9 Oct. 1735, names wife Sarah and sons Jeremiah and Job (when of age) as the execrs., and daughters Sarah, Elizabeth, and Mary. Inventory dated 9 Oct. 1735. [*Ibid.*, 30: 440.]

Children of Jeremiah and Sarah (——) Smith:

- i. Jeremiah Smith, of Alloways Creek, d. testate in 1767; m. by license of 19 Feb. 1750 Susannah Smith.
- ii. Job Smith, of Alloways Creek, b. after 1714; admr. upon the estates of (his mother) Sarah Smith of Mannington Twp., widow, in 1759, and of her late (second) husband Joseph Smith in 1760.
- iii. Sarah Smith.
- iv. Elizabeth Smith.
- v. Mary Smith

WHITE OF SULGRAVE, NORTHANTS., ENGLAND, AND OF SALEM CO., N.J.—This report from source materials corrects that in Shourds, Hist. and Geneal. of Fenwick's Colony, 1876, p. 325.

"Joseph White, son of Samuel and Reines White, was born the 20th of the first month (March) 1651/2 in a town called Sulgrave in Northhamptonshire in England. The said Joseph White went from England to Ireland, taking ship the 25th of the 7th month (Sept.) 1672, and afterward took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Church who came from Dolbay of the Wolds in Lester shire in England to Ireland. The aforesaid Joseph White and Elizabeth his wife, belonging to New Garden meeting, came from Cartharlow in Ireland, their dwelling place, and took ship at Dublin in Ireland for West New Jersey in America, who after eight weeks two days arrived to Elsinburgh in the aforesaid West New Jersey the 17 day of the 9th month (Nov.) 1681, together with servants mentioned as followeth, [q.v.] And after the arrival of the aforesaid Joseph White and Elizabeth his wife to Elsinburgh they had born to them their daughter named Reines White the 17th day of the 9th month 1681, being the day before mentioned of their arrival at Elsinburgh aforesaid." [Register of Salem Monthly Meeting, N.J.]

Joseph White of Elsinburgh, Salem Co., N.J., blacksmith, gave bond dated 19 Nov. 1683 as one of the four trustees named in the will of his brother, John White of Newton, Gloucester Co., N.J., "who lately came from Carlo, Ireland" [N.J. Archives, 23:505]. Joseph White, wife and children, were received by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting on certificate from Salem Mo. Mtg. dated 30 July 1694, and his wife Elizabeth White died and was buried in Philadelphia 2 Dec. 1694 [Records of Phila. Mo. Mtg in Hinshaw, Amer. Quaker Gen. 2:638]. By deed

of 11 June 1695, William Hall and wife Elizabeth (Pile) Hall of Salem Town, N.J., conveyed to Joseph White of Philadelphia, blacksmith, 1500 acres on the main branch of Salem Creek, and the grantee returned from Philadelphia and settled thereon. By deed of 21 Oct. 1698, Joseph White late of Pile Grove now of Salem Town, blacksmith, conveyed to Edward Champneys of Salem Co., joiner, 500 acres of that tract. In a deed of 1 May 1701, Joseph White is again described as of Pile Grove, said Co., blacksmith. [N.J. Archives, 21:608, 625, 630.]

He is last mentioned in the minutes of Salem Monthly Meeting of 24 Apr. 1704, but his son is named as Joseph White Junr. therein as late as 1727. His estate is not found in the probate records of New Jersey, so final account of him is not possible here.

Joseph and Elizabeth (Church) White had issue (records of Salem Mo. Mtg.):

- i. Reine White, b. 17 Nov. 1681; m. May 1700 Jonathan Smith of Smithfield as abovesaid.
- ii. Joseph White, Jr., b. 29 Jan. 1692/3; m. March 1714/15 Mary Smith, dau. of John and Susannah (Marys) Smith of Hedgefield (supra).

MARY, FIRST WIFE OF JOHN BALDWIN, SR., OF MILFORD

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

John Baldwin, Sr. an early settler in Milford, Conn., by his first wife, Mary, had six children: John, Josiah, Samuel, Nathaniel, Elizabeth and Joseph, all baptized at the First Church, Milford, the youngest on 9 Nov. 1651; and the wife Mary must have died about that time, as John married his second wife, Mary Bruen, two years later (Nov. 1653). By her he had seven children, the youngest being Richard.

For over thirty years I have been of the opinion that John Baldwin's first wife, Mary, was a daughter of Nicholas Camp, Sr., of Milford, and through friends and clients this statement has found its way into print, but I think the basic evidence on which that conclusion rests has never been brought together and published.

Nicholas Camp, Sr., died between 14 July 1652 and February 1655/6, so the records to be cited below must all refer to his son, the second Nicholas, who was born about 1630 and died at Milford 10 June 1706 in his 77th year (gravestone). Nicholas Camp, Jr., married first, about 1651, Sarah (Beard) Brisco, the young widow of Nathaniel Brisco; she died in August 1689, and he married second, Mehitabel (Gunn) Fenn.

In 1685 Joseph Baldwin of Milford represented on behalf of his brother Richard that his brother-in-law Mr. John Fiske (guardian of Richard) has removed out of the Colony and desired liberty for Richard to choose another guardian, viz. his uncle Nicholas Camp [New Haven County Court Records, 1:151]. Richard Baldwin's mother was Mary Bruen, and whether one accepts her as daughter of Obadiah Bruen of New London or clings to the old view that she was Obadiah's half-sister, it seems quite impossible that Richard could have been nephew of Nicholas Camp, Jr., through her. We must therefore accept the pronoun "his," occurring three times in the cited record, to refer in every instance to Joseph Baldwin, the petitioner. If Nicholas Camp, Jr., was uncle of Joseph Baldwin, then Mary the first wife of John Baldwin Sr. was daughter of Nicholas Camp, Sr.

The wife of Joseph Baldwin was Elizabeth Botsford, daughter of Elnathan and Elizabeth (Fletcher) Botsford. The brothers and sisters of Elnathan Botsford and of Elizabeth Fletcher are completely known and proved and there was no close Camp connection, so Joseph Baldwin could not have called Nicholas Camp his uncle in right of his wife. As for the wives of Nicholas Camp, Jr., here again their brothers and sisters are thoroughly documented and neither one had a sister who could have been the first wife of John Baldwin, Sr.

However, it is risky, despite this analysis, to base a conclusion on a single mention of relationship. There is an entry [Milford Deeds, 3:85], "Milford June 22, 1696 Mr. Nicholas Camp of Milford made an offer and tender to his Cozen Nathaniel Baldwin, Cooper, of said Milford...." There was more than one Nathaniel Baldwin at this time, but the one known as "cooper" was the son of John and Mary Baldwin. The term "cousin," while applied to various types of relationship, most often was applied to a nephew or niece.

The will of John Baldwin, Sr., made 24 May 1681, names, with others, his daughter "Elisabeth Porter." [New Haven Probate Records, 1:pt.2:83]. She is identified as the second wife of Nathaniel Porter of Stratford, Conn., whose will made 10 Jan. 1679/80 named four friends as overseers. Two of these were Milford men, one of them being described as "cousin Nicholas Camp." The Porters had no Camp connection, and Nathaniel Porter seems here to be referring to his wife's uncle as "cousin," which as we have said was often loosely used.

Since one son (Joseph) of John and Mary Baldwin called Nicholas Camp [Jr.] his uncle, and another son (Nathaniel) was called cousin by Camp, while the husband of a daughter (Elizabeth) called Camp cousin, we conclude that John Baldwin's first wife was Mary Camp.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE COLUMBIAN REGISTER, 1813-1815

June 15, 1813

Mr. Barber,- If you think the following worthy a place in your columns, please insert it.

I sheared from a yearling Merino Ram of my raising, on the 16th of May, 13 1/4 lbs. of Wool, of a superior quality.

Cheshire, June 12.

Samuel Atwater, jun.

## RECRUITING!

160 Acres of Land,

124 dollars cash Bounty,

8 dollars per Month,

Good Rations and Cloathing

All active and able bodied men from 18 to 45 years of age, who are willing to serve in the honorable capacity of Soldiers, in protecting the rights of their country, who wish to gain renown in arms and crown themselves with laurels, are invited to call at my quarters and enlist in the 25th regiment U. S. Infantry, (commanded by Col. Edmund P. Gaines, that able and experienced officer) and receive the above Bounty.

New Haven,

John A. Thomas,

Feb. 7, 1814

Capt. 25th Regt. U. S. Infantry

## TO ALL PATRIOTIC YOUNG MEN!!

124 Dollars and 160 Acres of Land Bounty

Is now offered and all smart active able bodied young men, who are willing to join the standard of their country, in defense of its injured rights, can have an opportunity by applying to the subscriber at the head of Long Wharf New Haven, or at the principal Rendezvous Hartford—the ranks of this honorable corps is fast filling—they will receive the following articles of uniform cloathing per year viz.

1 Cap	2 pr woollen do.
1 Stock	2 pr Stockings
2 Coats	2 pr Socks
1 Rifle Frock	2 pr Gaiters
1 Great Coat	4 pr Short Boots
4 Shirts	and 1 Blanket
2 pr linen Pantaloons	

and are to serve under those able and distinguished commanders Cols. Clark and Appling.

New Haven June 14, 1814

James Boardman

1st Lt. U. S. Rifle Corps

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

Ran away from the subscriber, on the night of the 13th inst. a black Woman, named Maria, about 28 years of age—a good looking, middle sized woman—her color

between yellow and black—part of her upper fore teeth rotten, and some of them missing: she had a scar on her breast, just below her chin, occasioned by a burn: she is a sprightly woman, capable of answering any question without embarrassment. The above reward, and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person that will give information where she may be found, or return her to the subscriber at Somerstown, Westchester County, State of New York.

Somerstown, Jan. 20, 1814

Hachaliah Bailey

June 21, 1814

Ran away on the 12th of May 1814 my daughter Sally Munson, she being about 17 years of age and having left my business contrary to my orders — I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting on penalty of the law, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

N.B. If any person will return said Sally to me, they shall be entitled to 4 cents reward but no charges paid.

Plymouth, June 6th, 1814.

Daniel Munson

The subscriber informs all delinquents that those who do not forthwith pay for their News, will find their accounts in the hands of a collector who will by no means forget them.

Aug. 2, 1814.

G. Gilbert

#### FAIR WARNING

The subscribers, Informing Officers of the town of New-Haven, hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE to Travellers of every description, Drivers, Waggoners, Teamsters and Stage Proprietors, that they intend forthwith to put into rigorous execution, the laws relative to the observance of the Sabbath; and they, and all others whom it may concern are hereby cautioned against any violation of said laws.

Hezekiah Howe,  
DeLauzen Deforest,  
Elihu Sanford,  
Charles Bostwick,  
Lewis Hotchkiss,  
Matthew Read,  
Lent Bishop,  
David Ray,  
Charles Sherman

[Jan. 25, 1814]

#### FIRE INSURANCE

The Legislature of Connecticut, at their last session, desirous of affording its citizens the means of security against loss by FIRE, incorporated the New Haven Fire Insurance Company, with a capital of Two

Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the liberty of increasing it to Half a Million of Dollars.

The practice of insuring against loss by Fire is becoming more general: and the necessity of a Company for this purpose has been long experienced; particularly for the counties on the seaboard and the western part of the State. No town is more exposed to the ravages of fire, than New-Haven. The citizens of the State are now invited to insure their dwellings, and to avail themselves of that security against calamity by Fire, which the Legislature intended to furnish.

By order of the President and Directors  
New Haven, Sept. 6, 1813. John H. Lynde, Sec'ry

#### SUSPENDERS REPAIRED

HENRY LINES & CO.

Inform the public that they will repair Suspenders of all descriptions on the shortest notice. New web may be put to suspenders, probably for one half their first cost, if the springs and cloth or leather containing them is whole. Buckles, Springs, Catgut or any other part which may be wanting, will be furnished by the subscribers.

#### NEW U. S. FRIGATES

The JAVA rating 44 guns, to mount on the gun deck 30 42 lb. gunnades, and 22 42 lb. carronades and 2 long 24's on her spar deck, is to be launched in April at Baltimore.

The GUERRIERE rating 44, to mount 62 guns, is to be launched at Philadelphia in May.  
March 29, 1814.

#### ATTENTION, HORSE GUARDS!

The 2d. Company of Governor's Horse Guards are ordered to appear on the last Monday in this month, (30th) at the usual place of parade, (north part of the Green) fully equipped, with 12 rounds of blank Cartridges.

By order of the Commissioned Officers  
May 17, 1814. Henry Butler, Clerk

Shocking Catastrophe!—On Sunday noon the 13th inst. near Seneca falls, the house of Nathaniel Sweet was consumed by fire, and melancholy to relate two small children of Mr. S. whom the father and mother had left alone in the house were burnt in it! It is a matter of regret that notwithstanding the number of instances recorded of accidents of this nature, parents are found so inconsiderate as to leave young children alone at home and go out on pleasure or business.  
April 12, 1814.



Died a short time since in Cambridge, N.Y., Mr. Solomon Crouge, of a wound in the hand, by the cut of a scythe, which occasioned mortification. What was most singular in the life of the deceased, was the fact that he married two sisters, with each of whom he lived alternately a week at a time, during the whole period of his connubial connection, and by each of whom he had thirteen children. The two families, whose homes were not very distant from each other, maintained the utmost harmony and affection between them, and were all present (two wives and 26 children) at the funeral of their common husband and parent, whom they followed in mournful procession to his grave.  
November 14, 1815.

## TREATY OF PEACE RATIFIED

New-Haven: Tuesday, February 21, 1815. The following Important intelligence was received in New-York about 12 o'clock on Sunday last, in 23 hours from Washington, a distance of 240 miles. It was received in this city early yesterday morning, by an Express, in 9 hours from New-York.

## WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

KEENE-JEFFREY-BULKELEY. In his Bulkeley Genealogy at page 147, Mr. D. L. Jacobus stated that (Capt.) Joseph<sup>4</sup> Bulkeley (Peter<sup>3</sup>, Edward<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born 1670, died 1748, married second, in 1713, Silence Jeffrey. Their daughter Silence, named on page 207, had a son named William Keene Davis.

I am obliged to Mr. Jacobus and to Mrs. Harry Sherwin, of Saugus, Mass., for developing the fact that Silence Jeffrey, born Silence Keene, married Arthur "Jeffereyes" 23 Jan. 1706/7 (Boston Records, vol. 28 of Commissioners' Reports). She was aged 16 years in 1707 (Records of Brattle Square Church) when she was admitted to the church. She was baptized 24 Dec. 1699, and her parents were evidently William Keene and his wife Jane (idem). Silence and Arthur Jefferey(s) had three children: William, born 1709; Jane, born 1711; and John, born 1711 (he living in 1728) (idem). William Keene of Boston, above, died at Concord, Mass., 8 March 1730/1, his widow Jane surviving (Concord V.R.).

Wanted, ancestry of William Keene and his wife Jane, and of Arthur Jefferey(s).

John G. Hunt, 821 N. Jackson St., Arlington 1, Va.

## NOTES ON SOME RICHLAND FAMILIES

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D.  
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

The Quaker families belonging to what is now the Hicksite Richland Meeting at Quakertown, Pennsylvania, form the bulk of the admirable volume compiled by Clarence Vernon Roberts with the assistance of Warren S. Ely, Early Friends Families of Upper Bucks (Philadelphia 1925). While the compilers were most capable and had access to original records on which to base their work, it is now possible to offer additional information on a number of the families and to correct a few errors.

P. 45. ADAMSON: Esther or Hester Adamson (No. 14), b. 24th mos 1751, married Andrew<sup>5</sup> Van Buskirk (George<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Andries<sup>2</sup>, Lourens<sup>1</sup>) and survived him when he died in Ross Township, then Northampton, now Monroe County, Pennsylvania. They had issue: Jacob, Andrew, George, Lerry or Livey, Jesse, John, and Christiana or Rebecca. Andrew Van Buskirk's father had until 1774 resided in Haycock Township which adjoins Richland Township on the east.

Pp. 52 and 54. BALL: William Ball (No. 31) was born 7 Feb. 1785 and his wife Ann (Dalby) Ball on 24 Apr. 1778. In the 1850 Federal Census and the 1856 State Census of Benton County, Iowa, William Ball is shown, aged respectively 66 and 71, in the household of Steadman Penrose [pp. 408 f., Penrose No. 92], and in the latter census it is stated that he arrived in Iowa in 1845. A granddaughter of Steadman Penrose reports a strong tradition that Ann (Dalby) Ball was Steadman Penrose's mother, though, of course, William Ball would then have had to be his stepfather.

P. 71. BLACKLEDGE: John Iliff, husband of Margaret Williams, is identified by J. P. Snell, History of Hunterdon County, N.J., p. 448, as son of Richard<sup>1</sup> Iliff.

Pp. 111, 380, 430. EDWARDS-MORGAN-ROBERTS: All three references contain the same error. Mr. Roberts alludes to Samuel Gaskill and Margaret his wife who, with daughter Mary, came to Richland from Burlington in 1750. There is truth in the statement but also confusion, doubtless owing to a failure to check Burlington records. The fact is that two men, both named Samuel Gaskill, married sisters, Margaret Enoch or Enochs and her sister Mary, daughters of ——— Enoch or Enochs by his wife Martha ——— who married (2) John Euans of Northampton Township, Burlington County, weaver, by New Jersey license dated 23 Nov. 1737, Martha being called widow and of the same place. John Euans joined the Burlington Monthly Meeting on 1 2nd mo. 1745, and his

wife Martha on 3 4th mo. 1745. They were doubtless the unnamed parents of Margaret Enochs who gave their consent when she and Samuel Gaskill, not otherwise identified, declared their first intentions on 2 1st mo. 1745/6, second intentions at the Women's Meeting of 7 2nd mo. 1746. No persons named Enochs appear in these minutes who could otherwise have been her parents, and the report of the marriage is not found, though some of the minutes for this period are missing. That the marriage took place, is, however, amply proved by the will of Samuel Gaskill Jr. of Northampton Township, Burlington County, wheelwright, dated 24 6th mo. 1750, probated 15 Jan. 1750/1, which names as sole heirs wife Margaret and daughter Meribah.

Another Samuel Gaskill Jr., however, requested a certificate of removal at Smithfield Monthly Meeting in Rhode Island and received it on 29 7th mo. 1748. Where he was going is not stated but it is clear that he went to Burlington County, N.J., where on 16 Nov. 1748 Samuel Gaskill, carpenter, signed a marriage bond to marry Mary Enochs, with John Euans as fellow-bondsman. For a year this couple lived out of unity but on 6 9th mo. 1749 they appeared at Burlington Monthly Meeting, owned their fault, and for the first time Samuel deposited the aforesaid certificate from Smithfield. Next, on 2 2nd mo. 1750 Samuel Gaskin, late of New England, and Mary his wife, applied for a certificate of removal to Richland Meeting and this was granted on 7 3rd mo. 1750, and was duly deposited at Richland on 6 6mo. 1750. After that the said Samuel Gaskill appears once more as member of a Richland committee on 20 2nd mo. 1752. Further the records depose not.

When the Samuel with wife Mary were at Richland, the Samuel with wife Margaret were still living in Northampton Township, Burlington County, where this Samuel made his will and died. The young widow Margaret (Enochs) Gaskill doubtless visited her sister at Richland and there met John Roberts (Edward Roberts family, No. 4). He applied for a certificate on 2 4th mo. 1753 to proceed in marriage with Margaret Gaskill belonging to Burlington Meeting, and received it on that date. John Roberts and Margaret Gaskill, widow, declared their first intentions at Burlington on 2 4th mo. 1753, and on 7 5th mo. 1753 an instrument was reported drawn to protect her child's portion. Though we do not learn the date of the marriage, it was on 2 7th mo. 1753 reported to have been orderly performed. After this, or perhaps before this, Margaret (Enochs)(Gaskill) Roberts removed to Richland where she lived happily ever after with her second husband John Roberts. The child Meribah Gaskill accompanied her mother and grew up to marry, as Mr. Roberts correctly tells us, William Edwards,

while her aunt, Mary (Enochs) Gaskill, married (2) on 2 11th mo. 1758, John Morgan. She seems to have had no issue by either marriage. Mr. Roberts is wrong in calling Mary a daughter of Samuel and Margaret. Samuel and Margaret had only one daughter Meribah, and Samuel and Mary, who were married in 1748, could hardly have had a daughter Mary old enough to marry in 1758.

P. 242. HEACOCK: The original "List of Arrivals" mentioned in the footnote may now be consulted at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A printed version of it was published in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 9:223-232.

P. 244. TILL: On the Till family see also Howard Williams Lloyd, Lloyd Manuscripts (Lancaster, Pa., 1912), pp. 303-7, where, however, there is another English generation inserted between Mr. Roberts' William<sup>3</sup> and John<sup>4</sup> Till.

P. 396. PENROSE: On the Irish ancestry of the Penroses see my article (supra, 29:242-5), and note that Mary Clayton, wife of the immigrant Robert<sup>1</sup> Penrose, according to Mr. Roberts should be Mary Chaytor, born 1677, daughter of Christopher and Margaret (Jolly) Chaytor, and that this Robert and Mary were married in Ireland on 29 3rd mo. 1695. In a paper preserved by the late Miss Anna E. Jordan of Quakertown I find the death dates for Robert and Mary Penrose given as 25 5th mo. 1774 and 2 3rd mo. 1795, but these must refer to Robert<sup>2</sup> Penrose and his wife Mary Heacock and not to his parents who were far too old. Though it is true, as stated in my article, that the births of only ten children appear in Irish records, Mr. Roberts is also correct in stating that there were thirteen children, for Miss Jordan's list shows three born in America as follows:

- xi. Mary, b. Philadelphia, 6 8th mo. 1717, d. 10 7th mo. 1759, bur. Maiden Creek (Berks County)
- xii. Phebe, b. Darby, 25 4th mo. 1720, d. 7th mo. 1736.
- xiii. Richard, b. Darby 26 3rd mo. 1722.

My article on the Irish Penroses began with Robert<sup>b</sup> Penrose, born in Yorkshire in 1604, and his wife Jane. From wills obtained at the York Probate Registry, I am able now to state that the said Robert Penrose was son of Richard<sup>c</sup> Penrose who died at Wheldrake, co. York, leaving a will dated 3 Jan. 1627/8, probated 19 Feb. 1628/9, naming wife Alice and four children: Robert, Mary, John, and Richard, the last three then unmarried. Richard<sup>c</sup> Penrose was doubtless the son of John<sup>d</sup> Penrose who died at Wheldrake ca. 1607, leaving a will which was probated on 31 Oct. 1607. He does not mention a wife but appears to have had eight children, as

that many each receive 20s. Of the eight we can list as eldest Richard (executor and residuary legatee), John and Thomas (both witnesses to the will), Philip (who had a son John), and a daughter who probably married Richard Williamson and had daughters Hester and Anne. John<sup>d</sup> Penrose may have been a son of Thomas Penros, late of Wheldrake, who died intestate, administration being granted to his wife Alice on 6 Dec. 1572 (Court of the Archdeaconry of Bulmer). There is also a still earlier will of a John Penrose of Huthome or Houtham, dated 9 May 1538, probated 25 May 1539, naming wife Agnes, minor son Rauff as heir, another son Richard, and daughters Elizabeth and Esabell. This John cannot have been the father of John<sup>d</sup> Penrose but he might have been the grandfather through his son Rauff for whom there is no probate. The son Richard left a will but it does not mention a son John.

P. 408. PENROSE: Steadman Penrose (No. 92), for whose unusual first name there is still no explanation, is made by Mr. Roberts to be a son of Dr. Everard<sup>4</sup> Penrose (Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Robert<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) by a wife named Bridget ——. I learn from a descendant, Mrs. Nelson C. Wehrhan, that the family never heard of this Bridget, and that they believe that Steadman Penrose's mother was Ann Dalby, afterwards the wife of William Ball, mentioned above. These facts are said to have been recorded in the hand of Lewis Penrose, son of Steadman. in a small notebook kept by Steadman's widow, Mary (Strawn)(Penrose) Kenyon, in which the date of the marriage to William Ball is given as 8 Oct. 1818 when Steadman was fifteen. William and Ann Ball lie in unmarked graves in a private cemetery in Linn County, Iowa, and these were decorated by Mrs. Wehrhan when she was a child under the belief that they were those of her great-grandparents. Steadman Penrose married Mary Strawn on 31 Oct. 1830. He was recorded in a fragmentary census of Benton County, Iowa, in 1849, and his wife Mary in a similar census taken in 1852 (4 males, 3 females). She also appears in the Federal Censuses of 1850, 1860 and 1870, and in the State Census of 1856. Steadman Penrose died in California on 27 Oct. 1850, and Mary married (2) in Benton County on 27 Oct. 1859, Benedict J. Kenyon, born in Rhode Island, July 1806, died in Iowa in 1895, son of Corey<sup>4</sup> Kenyon (Benedict<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, James<sup>1</sup>), and he had married (1) on 30 Oct. 1826, Abigail Champlin, daughter of Joseph and (——) (Kenyon) Champlin. Mary died in Colorado on either 3 Oct. or 6 Nov. 1882, aged 74/5/29, a few days after her arrival on a visit to her daughters. If the age at death were correct, she would have died on 1 Nov. 1882, but ages at death are apt to be erroneously computed. See History of Benton County, Iowa (Chicago 1878), p. 564;

Luther B. Hill, History of Benton County, 1:401; Portrait and Biographical Album of Benton County (Chicago, 1887), pp. 236 f. Mr. Roberts' statement that the Penrose farm in Iowa was near an Indian reservation is amusing: this area was, as a matter of fact, only recently opened to white settlers when the Penroses arrived there and the Sac and Fox Indians, though peaceful, were by no means in any reservation.

Children of Steadman and Mary (Strawn) Penrose:

- i. Ann, b. Bucks Co., 27 Feb. 1832; m. Daniel Virden or Verdan; in 1887 lived in Whitewater, Colorado.
- ii. Joseph, b. Bucks Co., 2 Apr. 1837; d. 2 May 1902; m. 1859, Phebe R. Jones.
- iii. William, b. Bucks Co., 1842; killed in 1862 at the Battle of Shiloh, Co. D, 8th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
- iv. Lewis, b. probably in Bucks Co., 22 Nov. 1844; d. 1923; m. Sarah E. Cleckner.
- v. Myra or Miraetta, b. Iowa, 8 Apr. 1847; m. 27 Aug. 1867, Robert Shropshire, b. 5 Mar. 1844; in 1887 lived at Whitewater, Colorado.

P. 532. BUCKMAN-COOPER-STRAUGHAN: Mary Buckman, born at Billinghamst, Sussex, 23 9th mo. 1680, came with her parents, William and Sarah, on the Welcome in 1682. She married (1) by authority of the Middletown Monthly Meeting at the house of William Twining at Newtown, Bucks County, Henry Cooper. Mr. Roberts wrongly dates this marriage in 1706 but the minutes give the date as 30 Nov. 1703. According to a professional genealogical report made for a Strawn descendant by the late Warren S. Ely, Henry Cooper was baptized at Low Elington, co. York, on 17 Jan. 1674/5, son of William Cooper who was baptized there on 16 Aug. 1649, son of another William Cooper. Henry Cooper's sister Elizabeth was also baptized there on 13 Apr. 1673. Following Henry Cooper's death in 1710, Mary married (2) Lancelot Straughan, of whose origin nothing is definitely known. He may have descended from one of the many Straughan families recorded in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, but if so, we do not know how. The second marriage took place before 4 Sept. 1716 on which date her father William Buckman referred to this daughter in his will as Mary Strawhen [Bucks Wills, 1: 27-30], but not much before, for on 6 7th mo. 1716, just two days later, the Minutes of the Middletown Monthly Meeting report that Mary Couper, now Mary Strawhen, has been disowned for marrying contrary to unity. Finally, letters of administration were granted in the estate of Lancelot Straughan on 10 June 1720 to his widow Mary. This last is the sole occasion on which the full name of Lancelot Straughan has been found recorded.

The children of Henry and Mary (Buckman) Cooper are correctly listed by Mr. Roberts but no attempt has, so far as I know, been made to trace their subsequent history. They were as follows:

- i. Ruth, b. ca. 1704; m. by N.J. lic. dated 18 Sept. 1728, when she was called spinster and he yeoman, Dennis<sup>2</sup> Pursell, bapt. at the Raritan Dutch Church, 28 April 1708, son of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Pursell by his first wife Christiana Van Woggelum. The later history of Dennis and Ruth is clouded in mystery. Ruth's half-brother, Jacob Strawhen, married Christiana Pursell, dau. of Dennis's brother John, so that the niece became sister-in-law to her uncle.
- ii. Sarah, b. ca. 1705; m. (1) 1727, Joseph Strickland of Northampton Twp., Bucks Co., tailor, whose will dated 1 May 1737 (Bucks Wills, 1:234-6) names children Miles, Mary, Ruth, Sarah, Rachael, among whom £50 is to be divided when they come of age; wife Sarah; witnesses: Samuel Blaker (by mark), William Cooper (by mark), Abraham Chapman; m. (2) in 1737, Jonathan Abbott of Northampton Twp., Bucks Co., cordwainer, whose will dated 17 July 1772, probated 24 Aug. 1772, mentions no wife but names son William, grandsons Jonathan (son of Jonathan deceased), and William, Henry, and Dennie Abbett (sons of son William); brother Edward Abbett, living in the Government of Virginia, if alive; executors: Richard Leedom, Jacob Twining; witnesses: John Addis, Phineas Paxson. Five pounds are left to the overseers of Wrightstown Friends Meeting, ten pounds to the overseers of the Southampton Baptist Church. Children by first husband (Strickland):
  1. Miles, b. 12 Mar. 1730; d. 27 Aug. 1823; m. Phebe —, b. 1736, d. before her husband; resided in 1790 in the Manor of Moreland, Montgomery Co., Pa. (2/0/6). When of Lower Makefield Twp., Bucks Co., he made his will 24 Jan. 1813, probated 29 Apr. 1823 (Bucks Wills, 10:169), naming children: Sarah Bennett, wife of John; Mary Ad'is, wife of John; Ann Wynkoop, wife of Gerrit; son Joseph Strickland; son Amos Strickland, executor. One would have thought that Jacob Strickland, residing in 1790 in the Manor of Moreland, was a son of Miles but he does not appear in Miles' will nor in the Bible records deposited in the Bucks County Historical Society on which we depend for the following. Children:
    - a. Sarah, b. 2 June 1761; d. 21 Mar. 1845 ae. 83/9/19; m. 27 Nov. 1782, John Bennett, d. 26 July 1836 ae. 78/5/19. Children: 1-Miles, b. 29 Aug. 1783, d. 3 Feb. 1840 ae. 56/5/13. 2-Arthur, b. 10 July 1785, d. soon. 3-Arthur, b. 22 Dec. 1786, d. 12 Mar. 1837 ae. 50/2/20. 4-Amos, b. 15 Mar. 1789. 5-Joseph, b.

- 26 Jan. 1791. 6-Phebe, b. 6 Mar. 1793. 7-John, b. 12 Mar. 1795. 8-Matthew, b. 11 May 1797. 9-Strickland, b. 27 Apr. 1799. 10-Mary, b. 3 Apr. 1801. 11-John, b. 7 Feb. 1808.
- b. Mary, b. 31 Mar. 1763; m. John Addis.
  - c. Ann, b. 19 Nov. 1765; m. Gerrit Wynkoop.
  - d. Joseph, b. 2 July 1767; in 1790 Census in Moreland (1/1/16).
  - e. Amos, b. 5 Feb. 1773; in 1790 Census in Moreland (2/0/4).
2. Mary, mentioned in father's will; no further trace.
  3. Ruth, mentioned in father's will; ditto.
  4. Sarah, mentioned in father's will; ditto.
  5. Rachael, mentioned in father's will; ditto.
- Children by second husband (Abbott)—probably but not proved issue of Sarah:
6. William, living 1772. Children:
    - a. William, living 1772.
    - b. Henry, living 1772.
    - c. Dennis (Dennie), living 1772.
  7. Jonathan, d. before 1772. Child:
    - a. Jonathan, living 1772.
- iii. William, b. ca. 1706; witnessed Joseph Strickland's will in 1737; d. ca. 1793, his will calling him William Cooper the elder of Northampton Twp., Bucks Co., dated 3 Nov. 1788, probated 7 Oct. 1793; no wife or child mentioned but he names brothers Henry Cooper and Jacob Strawn as executors; also "cousins" John Cooper and Miles Strickland; Sarah wife of George Cammel; Mary, wife of John Atkinson. The 1790 Census has two men of the name, one not living next to other Coopers (2/4/5) and the other between John and Henry Cooper (3/3/5).
  - iv. Henry, b. 25 Jan. 1707/8; m. by N.J. lic. dated 8 July 1732, Mary Sherman; m. (2) Martha ———, who survived him when he d. 1805, leaving a will executed in Northampton Twp., Bucks Co., 10 June 1805, probated 26 Nov. 1805, naming second wife Martha, son Phineas and dau. Sarah.
  - v. John, b. 19 July 1709; d. 1783, leaving a will dated in Northampton Twp., Bucks Co., 4 Apr. 1783, probated 3 May 1783, naming executors sons John and Henry; also elsewhere in the will sons John, William, Henry, daus. Margaret Tomlinson, Sarah Campbell, Mary Atkinson. The three sons resided in adjacent houses in 1790 but there was another John Cooper (2/6/6) not adjacent to them. Children:
    1. John, living 1783; in 1790 in Bucks (2/4/6), adjacent to his brothers. He may or may not have been the John Cooper who was father to Mary Cooper, wife of Job<sup>3</sup> Strawn (Jacob<sup>2</sup>, Lancelot<sup>1</sup>) and to Hannah Cooper, wife of Thomas<sup>4</sup> Strawn (Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Jacob<sup>2</sup>, Lancelot<sup>1</sup>).
    2. William, living 1783; in 1790 in Bucks (3/3/5), adjacent to his brothers.



3. Henry, living 1783; in 1790 in Bucks (1/1/1) adjacent to his brothers.
4. Margaret, living 1783; possibly d. by 1788, as not mentioned in her uncle William's will; m. before 1783, — Tomlinson.
5. Sarah, m. by 1783 George Campbell, living 1788.
6. Mary, m. by 1783 John Atkinson, living 1788.

Mary Buckman had by her second husband Lancelot Straughan but one child, Jacob Strawhen or Strawn or Strawn, the last being the spelling adopted by most descendants. He was supposedly born ca. 1717 and died intestate, in Haycock Township, Bucks Co., administration being granted 13 Jan. 1801 to his son Daniel Strawhen and Israel Foulke; securities, John Cooper and Henry Cooper; inventory dated 13 Feb. 1801 [Administration Book B-10]. He married ca. 1741, probably in Hunterdon County, N.J., Christiana Pursell, baptized as Styntje (the Dutch diminutive of her name) at the Readington Dutch church in that county, 1 March 1725 (no sponsors recorded), third child and eldest daughter of John<sup>2</sup> Pursell by a wife whose name in the baptismal record is Henah. This is clearly meant for Hannah, a name which Christiana bestowed on one of her three daughters. Who Hannah Pursell was is unknown unless she was the Hannah Hall who witnessed another baptism in that same church about this time. John Pursell was himself baptized in January 1698 in the Port Richmond Dutch Church on Staten Island, son of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Pursell by his first wife Christiana Van Woggelum. On the Van Woggelums see *supra*, 32:204-210. Thomas Pursell appears successively on Staten Island; at Woodbridge and Piscataway, N.J.; in Somerset County; in Bucks County, Pa.; and finally in Kent County, Delaware, where he died intestate, administration being granted to his son Daniel on 25 July 1738. Delaware deeds also show that he had a second wife Joan, of whom nothing more is known than that she could write while her husband could not.

Christiana (Pursell) Strawn gave birth to nine sons and three daughters, all of whom married and had issue, a total of 133 grandchildren being recorded in the end. Like her husband she died intestate in Haycock Township, administration being granted 28 April 1807 to Israel Foulke [Administration Book B-107]. Mr. Roberts says that she was daughter of Daniel<sup>2</sup> Pursell but no daughter Christiana has been found for him, and his brother John did have such a daughter. For the past few years a now very extensive genealogy of the Strawn family has been in process of compilation by my kinsman, J. Donald Strawn of Chardon, Ohio, and myself. To anticipate the earlier sketches of that genealogy would be out of

place here, but I shall take space to make one addition to Mr. Roberts' account.

P. 536. STRAWN: Mary<sup>3</sup> Strawn married, as first wife, Joseph<sup>5</sup> Van Buskirk (George<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Andries<sup>2</sup>, Lourens<sup>1</sup>) about 1772 and died in Hamilton Township, then Northampton (now Monroe) County, Pa., about 1782, buried, I feel sure, in the Van Buskirk family cemetery near Saylorsburg. Her early death meant that she had fewer children than any of her brothers and sisters, namely:

- i. William, b. 3 Dec. 1773; d. 10 Sept. 1860.
- ii. Christiana, not Lucretia as Mr. Roberts has it, b. 7 Jan. 1775.
- iii. Joseph, b. 17 Feb. 1776; d. 1859.

#### RECENT BOOKS

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE POMEROY FAMILY AND COL-LATERAL LINES, England-Ireland-America, comprising the Ancestors and Descendants of George Pomeroy of Pennsylvania. Published by William McL. and J. Nevin Pomeroy. Printed by Cuneo Eastern Press, Inc. 1958. Cloth, lithoprinted, 1454 p. Price: \$35.00.

Credit is given to Edwin Moore Pomeroy for research and compilation; to Mrs. Margaret Dickson Falley for her work on the ancestry abroad; and to Mr. H. Minot Pitman for assistance in editing the genealogy in this country.

This family descends from George Pomeroy (ca. 1709-1776) who came from Ireland about 1730 and lived in Nottingham Twp., Chester Co., Pa., and in Roxbury, then in Chester Co. (now Franklin Co.), Pa. Pages V-XXXII and 1-139 relate to the ancestry abroad. The immigrant is identified with a son of Thomas Holmes of County Cork, Ireland, who had assumed the name of Pomeroy in conformity with the will of Thomas's maternal grandfather, Samuel Pomeroy, Gent., of Pallice, Parish of Roskeen, Barony of Dunhallow, County Cork. Samuel was a cadet of the Pomeroy of Berry Pomeroy, co. Devon, England, and the English Pomeroy line is included from the Domesday Book (1086) to Samuel Pomeroy of Pallice (d. ca. 1702). Some of the families in Ireland who come into the ancestry by intermarriage, such as Smyth, Holmes, Gilbourne, Deane and Towgood, are included in considerable detail. It is apparent that a tremendous amount of research was done by Mrs. Falley, and a large bibliography of sources is included in addition to many specific references in the text.

Thomas Holmes Pomeroy named his fourth son, George Holmes Pomeroy, in a deed of entail dated 6 and 7 March 1726, so was living then and later that year when he was a beneficiary under the will of a wealthy maternal great-uncle, Moses Deane, Esq. It is extremely unfortunate that the will of Thomas Holmes Pomeroy, 28 March 1741, with reference to the Deane bequests, states that George and two of the other children were then dead, and their part of the Deane bequests are to go to his wife (the mother of George and niece of Mr. Deane). Mrs. Falley believes that George was merely presumed dead because no word had been received from him for a decade. Certainly the worker in the field, and one who has covered the original sources as thoroughly as Mrs. Falley has done, is best qualified to arrive at a conclusion, and it is quite true that the family might not have heard from George for a decade and might have presumed him dead. It is also true that communication between the part of Pennsylvania where George Pomeroy settled and the part of Ireland where his family lived would have been difficult, though not impossible. The one thing which bothers this reviewer is: George must have known of his Deane legacy, which he had never received, and would he not have made a determined effort to communicate with his family and try to collect it? Besides which, there was the bare chance of his older brothers dying and of his inheriting the landed estate; as a matter of fact, the first and second brothers did die, and the third brother eventually inherited, to whom George, if the third brother had left no child, would have been the next heir.

However, it is a splendid piece of research, and Mrs. Falley does make out a plausible case for the identification, even if some readers, less qualified to reach conclusions than the laborer in the field who has garnered the records, think it wiser to consider the case as possible rather than as positively proved.

The American part of the genealogy is very well done and unusually complete, and female as well as male lines are included. Highly recommended. Fully indexed.

THE ANCESTRY OF REV. NATHAN GRIER PARKE & HIS WIFE ANN ELIZABETH GILDERSLEEVE. Compiled by N. Grier Parke, II, Edited by Donald Lines Jacobus. Printed by his son Dr. Nathan Grier Parke, III. Published by N. Grier Parke, II, Woodstock, Vt., 1959. Paper, 146 p., index-Price, \$12.00.

The families included are: Arthur Park, John Smith, and John Vaughan, of Chester Co., Pa.; John Grier of Bucks Co., Pa.; Rowland Parry of Delaware Co., Pa.; Richard Gildersleeve of Hempstead, N.Y.; Nicholas Camp,

John Burwell, Roger Terrill, and Thomas Ufford of Milford, Conn.; George Smith, and Thomas Johnson of New Haven, Conn.; John Brown, Stephen Freeman, and Rev. Abraham Pierson of Newark, N.J.; John Astwood of Milford; Arthur Bostwick of Stratford, Conn.; Matthew Mitchell of Stamford, Conn.; William Norman of Berkeley Co., S.C.; Edward Riggs of Roxbury, Mass.; Robert Hudson, Jacob Schellinger, and William Hedges of East Hampton, N.Y.; Cornelis Melyn of Staten Island, N.Y.; and Joshua Barnes of Southampton, N.Y.

In view of my connection with this publication, I shall refrain from reviewing it and merely state that on several of these families new, previously unpublished data are given, as for instance the English and American connections of the Burwell family. Mr. Parke with the aid of two distant cousins in the South collected much data from original sources on the Norman family of South Carolina and Georgia, here presented in print for the first time.

THE PAULLIN FAMILY. By Elmer Garfield Van Name. Paper, lithoprinted, 31 p. Address: 230 Bellevue Ave., Haddonfield, N.J.

The Paullin family appears first in Bucks County, Pa., and then settled in Salem Co., N.J. The account of the early generations is based solidly on original record sources, and Dr. Van Name has studied the problems involved with great acumen. This is the most valuable work which has appeared on this family. We wish only that the print might have been a little larger.

THEY CAME WITH THE CONQUEROR. By L. G. Pine. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. No date!

Although this book was not received for review, it is of considerable interest and I think many of our subscribers would enjoy reading it. It is written in an easy style and contains much that is amusing as well as instructive. Mr. Pine is well qualified to write on the subject, as he is editor of Burke's Peerage and Landed Gentry. A few clerical or typographical slips may be noticed; on page 57 Lucy Walters, the earliest of the many mistresses of King Charles II, is called "Waters," and on page 202 the name Mitton is rendered "Milton." Mr. Pine refers (page 212) to pedigree fakers and states that "in America this type of fraud still goes on, despite the efforts of many fine scholars and influential bodies to stop it." Certainly in the past there were both British and American fakers and some of the pedigrees which have been "exposed" were of British manufacture. We hope it is true, as implied, that all British genealogists are now honest.

And now I must make a humiliating confession. In the late spring of 1956, two items were received and undoubtedly put in the place in my office where for years I have put books received for review. They came too late for October reviewing, so would have been left there during the summer until after my return home and there I should have found them in the fall when writing reviews for January 1957. They have just turned up under a carton of index slips which was kept behind the place reserved for such books. I am totally unable to account for how they came to be removed from the usual place or who moved them, and can only express my regret for the oversight. Late though it is, I wish to call attention to them.

ANNALS OF GERMAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES. A GENEALOGICAL SERIES. A Few Wurttemberg Families of Grafenberg, Kohlberg, Riederich & Tischardt, By C. Frederick Kaufholz. March 1956. Paper, 21 p.

Planned as the first of a series, we find here the German ancestry of four Doster families of America, with German data on the cognate families of Brandstetter, Thuringer and Euchner. Indexed. A fine contribution to German-American genealogy; well arranged and printed.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES. Vol. 1. By David E. Gardner and Frank Smith. Bookcraft Publishers, Salt Lake City, Utah. Cloth, 291 p. Price: \$3.00.

This volume is concerned largely with the civil registration of vital statistics, census records, parish registers and Bishop's Transcripts, and marriage licenses and intentions, with chapters on the records of Nonconformists, Jews, and Roman Catholics. Further volumes were planned to deal with probate and other types of records.

Being limited in scope, this is the best book we have seen for an understanding of the types of records discussed, explaining in detail the origin, location, and method of using such records. It gives many examples to aid in the grasp of these details, with many fine illustrations.

We recommend it to libraries and also to any person who expects to be able to do his own searching in England or Wales. It should also be read by those who expect to obtain records from these countries by correspondence with British genealogists or record custodians, since with greater understanding of the record sources they will know better what to ask for.

FAMILY RECORDS IN PUBLIC MUSEUMS  
RECORDS IN STURBRIDGE VILLAGE, MASS.

Contributed by Robert Rood Buell, Ph.D., New Paltz, N.Y.

With the advent of the "open air museum" in which colonial villages are reconstructed and the arts and crafts thereof performed in a setting contemporary with colonial life, family records are found as decoration. Such museums being devoted to other than genealogical purposes, the records therein may be so obvious as to be in oblivion to the genealogical searcher.

At Sturbridge Village, a reconstruction near Sturbridge, Mass., are houses and artifacts from both Connecticut and Massachusetts homes. Of the latter, the certificate of membership in the Order of Cincinnati dated May 5, 1784, and issued by G. Washington, Pres., and H. Knox, Secy., to Col. Thomas Nixon of Penn. is typical. This is located in the Gunsmith Shop.

We are indebted to Mr. Alexander J. Wall, Assistant Director of Old Sturbridge Village, for permission to publish the following family records, which so far as we are informed have not heretofore appeared in print. In the Stephen Finch house is displayed a Munger Bible with the following record open for inspection:

Nathaniel Munger and Elizabeth Munger was married July 10th, 1736.

Jehiel Munger born June 3, 1737  
Jesse Munger born April 5, 1739  
Jonathan Munger born Sept. 5, 1741  
John Munger born Apr. 29, 1744  
Elizabeth Munger born July 7, 1746  
Ephraim Munger born July 22, 1749  
Solomon Munger born July 4, 1751  
Eunice Munger born July 17, 1754  
Ichabod Munger born August 11, 1756  
Huldah Munger born May 20, 1761

Possibly another page (not in view) had other records which might be seen by interested parties.

In the West Parlor of the Fitch House is displayed a framed and decorated family record with title "A Record of Mr. Thomas Pierce's Family" and the following data:

Births

Thomas Pierce born Jan 17, 1757	Samuel Leeds born Jan 5, 1769
Susanna Tolman born June 1, 1757	Martha Faxon born Jan 27, 1767
Thomas Pierce jr b. June 1, 1791	
Martha Leeds b. Oct. 21, 1794	
Martha Ann Pierce born Aug 8, 1817	
Robert T. Pierce born May 1, 1822	
Samuel H. L. Pierce born Jan 4, 1826	
George P. Pierce born May 6, 1827	

Frederic L. Pierce born March 20, 1829  
 Albert Pierce born March 27, 182(9?)

#### Marriages

Mr. Thomas Pierce and Miss Susannah Tolman March 11, 1783  
 Mr. Samuel Leeds and Miss Martha Faxon Jan. 8, 1790  
 Mr. Thomas Pierce and Miss Martha Leeds March 17, 1817  
 Mr. Alexander Vose jr. and Miss Martha Ann Pierce June 13, 1839

#### Deaths

Thomas Pierce died Oct 6, 1820  
 Mrs. Susannah Pierce died July 6, 1841  
 Albert Pierce died March 27, 1840

In the Old Tavern, in an upstairs room is another similar record, framed and decorated:

John Couch born May 7, 1780  
 Lydia Bean born May 19, 1783  
 John Couch and Lydia Bean married Aug 11, 1805  
 Sarah Couch born Jan 21, 1804 (1806?)  
 Eliza Couch born Dec 8, 1807  
 Miriam Couch born March 11, 1810  
 John Couch born Aug 4, 1814

Though these records are unrelated, they may prove to be of some value to searchers who would not suspect their presence in such a place.

#### ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

ANCESTOR TABLE, HERBERT FURMAN SEVERSMITH, Vol. 35, p. 93-4; No. 51 should be Phoebe Oakley, not Oakland.

PIERS DE GAVASTON, Vol. 35. Page 104: Omit "Sir" in front of the name of Thomas Malory where he is mentioned under his sister (V. Margaret Malory); it was his namesake, the author of the Morte d'Arthur, who was knighted. Page 105: At top of chart, change date of death of Margaret de Clare from 1347 to 1342.

THE SQUIRES IN EARLY NEW ENGLAND, Vol. 35; p. 116, 15th line from the bottom, read Boxford for Boxbury, an obvious slip in typing which went undetected.

NOTES ON BROWNS OF COLCHESTER, CONN., Vol. 35, p. 127. These notes, as explained on p. 145 at the end of the second instament, are notes pure and simple which, in the lack of exhaustive research on these families, we felt might be useful to others and form a basis for further study. We are indebted to Mr. Frederick W.

Wead and others for one correction and certain additions. Hannah, third child of the first Thomas Brown, was born 1694, not 1692 as our overlooked type error made it appear. The wife of the son Samuel Brown, Elizabeth Collins, was daughter of Benjamin<sup>2</sup> and Elizabeth (Leach)(Putnam) Collins. Their son Daniel Brown, born June 1714, was of New London 1739 and 1743, of Lyme 1756 and 1757, and of Amenia, N.Y., 1766; not further traced. On page 128, Nathaniel<sup>3</sup> Brown had another recorded child, Esther, b. 3 Feb. 1748/9.

#### WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

KILBOURNE. The History and Genealogy of the Kilbourne Family (1845) by Perley K. Kilbourne states that the wife of Joseph Kilbourne (born 29 Nov. 1770 at Williamstown, Mass.) was Rebecca Home. Her second son was named Perley Howe Kilbourne. Was Home a misprint for Howe? Who were her parents? The Town Clerk at Williamstown, Vt., has their marriage date as 24 July 1794 (Book I, p. 38), but maiden name and place of marriage are lacking. The marriage date is recorded with the births of the first children.

Mrs. W. C. Mayer, 923 Gladwin Street, Flint 4, Mich.

LACOMBA. Wanted, any further details about the following family. Anthony Lacomba seems to have had children (with possibly others):

1. Margrita, b. (say 1680), m. at Hackensack, N. J., reg. 6 Sept. 1701, Hendrik Bruyn, she described as y.d., b. at Gemoenepan [Communipaw, Jersey City], he as y.m., b. at Pemmerpogh [Pamrappo in Jersey City]. What was his parentage? She was called "Lacomba."
  2. Styntie, bapt. 23 Aug. 1682, as child of Anthony Lacont and Styntie Jans; sponsors, Dirck Janszen, Grietje Jacobs; New York Dutch Church.
  3. Jean Anthony, bapt. 30 Apr. 1684, as child of Anthony la conde and Styntie Pieters; no sponsors; New York Dutch Church.
  4. Catreyn, bapt. [6 Apr.] 1686, as child of Anthoni Lacomba and Steyntie Jans; sponsors, Lourus Ackerman and Hillette Jans; Bergen Dutch Church.
  5. Magdalena, bapt. 2 Apr. 1688, as child of Styntje Jans widow of the late Anthoni De Lacombe; sponsors, Elyas Magielse Vreelant, Mareya Franse wife of Johannes Spier; Bergen Dutch Church. Magdalena Lacomba married at Bergen, 16 June 1706, Gysbert Jansen Van Blerkom, both living at Bergen.
- D.L. Jacobus, Box 3032, Westville Sta., New Haven, Conn.



CAPTAIN JOHN MILES THE WEAVER  
ANCESTOR OF THE WALLINGFORD AND GOSHEN, CONN., FAMILIES

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

In 1951 the able genealogist John Insley Coddington made known to me that he had undertaken English research to learn the antecedents of Deacon Richard Miles of New Haven, Conn. An article on the family was tentatively discussed, and I rechecked probate and land records in New Haven on the early generations. In July 1953 [*supra*, 29:161-169] his splendid article on the family of Francis Dowse of Boston was published, showing that Elizabeth Dowse, eldest daughter of Francis, married 16 Oct. 1659 Samuel<sup>2</sup> Miles, the second son of Richard<sup>1</sup>, and that their two sons (Samuel, b. 1662, and John, b. 1663/4) both died young. By his second wife, Samuel<sup>2</sup> Miles became the ancestor of branches of the Miles family in Milford and Derby, Conn. Mr. Coddington also showed here that Richard<sup>2</sup> Miles, the eldest son of Richard<sup>1</sup>, married first, at Charlestown, Mass., 8 Sept. 1659, Elizabeth Edmonds, who soon died, and second, [by 1664], Experience Collacott, daughter of Richard of Boston, and by the latter had an only son, Richard<sup>3</sup>. This was amplified by Mr. Coddington's subsequent publication of the will of Richard Collacott, made in 1686 [*supra*, 32:92-94].

In another fine and informative article [*supra*, 31:24-29], Mr. Coddington revealed the identity of the second wife of Deacon Richard<sup>1</sup> Miles as Katherine (Elithorpe) Constable, and we agreed that she was the mother of his two youngest children, Anna (1642-1730), wife of Rev. Samuel Street of Wallingford, Conn., and John (1644-1704), of whom we shall presently have more to say.

In July 1957 [*supra*, 33:129-137, with an important addition, 34:216], Mr. Coddington started his eagerly awaited account of the Miles ancestry in England, bringing it down to the baptism of Richard<sup>1</sup> Miles at Great Munden, co. Herts, on 27 Aug. 1598. The English research was entirely Mr. Coddington's, but at his insistence the article was begun under our joint names, in view of some slight help I had already rendered and the expectation that I would provide further records in the American part of the pedigree. In response to the inquiries already received from interested descendants and to forestall if possible further inquiries as to when the article will be continued, I can only say that I do not know, but understand that Mr. Coddington lacks the time to proceed at present with the article as planned.

However, as a descendant of Capt. John Miles the

weaver who, in all probability, was not a member of the Richard Miles family (from which I also descend through his daughter Mrs. Street), I am most anxious to correct an old error as to his identity, a most plausible error and a trap which has caught several students of the family including the present writer in the past. I think it will serve a useful purpose to consider this second Miles family of New Haven and to get it "out of the way," so to speak, while awaiting the continuation of the Richard Miles family.

Disregarding daughters, it has already been mentioned that Richard<sup>1</sup> Miles by his first wife had two sons, Richard<sup>2</sup> who died in Charlestown, Mass., and Samuel<sup>2</sup> who after a sojourn in Boston returned to New Haven. By his second wife, he had one son, Capt. John<sup>2</sup> Miles, baptized October 1644, died 7 Nov. 1704, who married first, 11 Apr. 1665, Elizabeth Harriman, baptized 22 July 1648, died 3 Dec. 1675, and second, 2 Nov. 1680, Mary Alsop, born 3 Oct. 1654, died 16 Oct. 1705, daughter of Joseph (Sr.) and Elizabeth (Preston) Alsop. By his first wife he had surviving sons, John<sup>3</sup> and Richard, and by his second wife, Daniel and Joseph.

Now this John<sup>3</sup> Miles was born at New Haven 9 Jan. 1667/8. In New Haven we find records, to be mentioned below, of a John Miles who was called "weaver" and "clothier" and who died 10 Feb. 1709/10 aged 42. This is the statement on his gravestone, which I have personally examined, and the correctness of the date, which is clearly cut, as is also the age, is proved by the date of his probate. If the age is correct, it would tally with the birth date of John<sup>3</sup> the son of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> Miles. Furthermore, this John the weaver married for a second wife, Abigail (Thompson) Alsop, widow of Joseph Alsop, Jr. Hence, if he was the son of the older John<sup>2</sup> Miles, he married the widow of the brother of his stepmother, and such double marital connections between two families were very common. It is true that Abigail (Thompson) Alsop was born 26 Jan. 1651/2, hence was some 16 years his senior in age, an unusual disparity, but if the age on the stone of John is correct, that remains true regardless of John's identity. The older New Haven genealogists all accepted this identification of John Miles the weaver and it has been so stated in a number of publications.

When we examine the will of John<sup>2</sup> Miles [New Haven Probate, 3:40 f.], made 28 Nov. 1700, proved 16 Nov. 1704, we find (again disregarding daughters, who were named in the will) that he provided well for the children of his second wife, whom he made sole executrix, cutting off Richard [the second son by his first wife] with five acres, and leaving the rest of his realty to

his sons Daniel and Joseph [his second wife's sons]. As for his "eldest son John Miles," he left him "£10 within Twelve months after this my will be proved and demand of the same which in Addition to what he hath already received is to be in full of his portion." Considering the appraised value of the estate, over £578, this was an unusually small provision for an eldest son.

There is no deed in New Haven from John<sup>2</sup> to John<sup>3</sup>, and the children of John the weaver were neither baptized in New Haven nor entered in the birth records here, so the presumption is that they were born elsewhere. They were by an unknown first wife, and in fact no record has been seen in New Haven of John the weaver prior to his marriage to the widow Alsop, so it could have been this marriage which brought him to New Haven.

On the other hand, we find in Elizabethtown, N.J., a John Miles who could have been, and probably was, John<sup>3</sup> the son of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> Miles of New Haven. John<sup>2</sup> Harriman, only brother of the mother of John<sup>3</sup> Miles, early removed from New Haven to Elizabethtown, and the young Miles probably followed his uncle thither. The will of John Miles of Elizabethtown, blacksmith, made 22 Mar. 1707/8, named wife Elizabeth and children Leonard, John, Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary, all apparently under age; inventory taken 15 Apr. 1708; and the daughter Elizabeth on 26 Apr. 1715 chose Richard Hamman [sic] for her guardian [N.J. Archives, Wills 1:319]. John<sup>3</sup> Miles, son of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> of New Haven, through his mother had first cousins named Leonard and Richard Harriman. Leonard was not a common given name at the time, and it seems likely that John Miles of Elizabethtown named his son for this local cousin. Furthermore, the name Richard Hamman seems to be otherwise unknown at that time and place, and he was probably the cousin Richard Harriman whose name could easily have been misread as Hamman.

So all the indications are that John<sup>3</sup> Miles moved to Elizabethtown and died there in 1708. That accords with the will of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> who doubtless had aided in setting him up in his new home some years before. It explains why he gave this son no land in New Haven either by deed or will, and a cash sum in his will upon "demand of the same," an expression which also suggests that the son was not living nearby.

What then do we know of John Miles the weaver? In 1694 Capt. John Miles, weaver, of New London and wife Abigail are noted in connection with Joseph Alsop's estate [New Haven County Court Records]. In his inventory there is mention made by his son John of what his father "laid out in the house & lott at the iron works."

That was in East Haven, which has some early village records and in 1713 [vol. 1, p. 186] we find mention of John Miles, clothier, of East Haven. Since the elder John died early in 1710, this was John, Jr., who married 2 Aug. 1710 Sarah Ball, a girl with East Haven connections. Children of John Miles [Jr.] are recorded in Wallingford as born 1714 and 1717, but his eldest child is not recorded there; she by her age at death was born ca. 1712. Apparently the property in East Haven had been bought in the name of the younger John, doubtless with aid from his father as the above inventory item attests, and John Jr. lived there until 1713 when he moved to Wallingford. Also from the village records, Stephen Dodd tells us [The East-Haven Register, 1824, pp. 39, 46] that John Miles was made an inhabitant of East Haven in 1706 and in a division of land 25 Feb. 1709 received 2 1/4 acres on one poll and a £23 estate. Despite his youth and the fact that he did not marry until four years later, we think it was John Jr. who became an inhabitant of East Haven in 1706 and it was certainly he who had but one poll in 1709 (since his father had a wife and sons) and on this and land already owned participated in the division in that year. His home he sold when he moved in 1713; it was not until 29 Mar. 1731 that John Miles of Wallingford sold 2 1/2 acres [doubtless the 2 1/4 acres of 1709] in East Haven to Joseph Holt of East Haven [New Haven Deeds, 8:454].

In New Haven deeds Capt. John<sup>2</sup> Miles (Richard<sup>1</sup>) figures several times, once being called innholder [2:177]. The clothier does not appear very early and it is probable that he lived with his second wife on her Alsop property. On 6 Dec. 1703, Sarah Morrison, Isaac Jones and John Payne, administrators to the estate of Andrew Morrison of New Haven, sold to John Miles of New Haven, clothier, as he is attorney to Mr. John Shippen of Boston, merchant, who is a creditor to the Morrison estate, three acres; which John Miles of New Haven, clothier, sold in Shippen's behalf, 7 Apr. 1704, to Nathaniel Bradley of New Haven [2:236, 240]. This may suggest a former Boston connection.

On 27 Dec. 1705, John Miles of New Haven, clothier, for £6, conveyed 10 acres of woodland to John Sherman of New Haven [2:413]. When and how he got this acreage does not appear, but John Sherman was husband of a niece of Mrs. Abigail Miles, and years later, on 24 Apr. 1727, Sherman was administrator of the estate of "Mrs. Abigail Miles Late of New Haven Dec<sup>d</sup>" [New Haven Probate, 3:193].

On 20 Jan. 1708/9, Thomas Morris of New Haven, husbandman, conveyed to John Miles of the same, 2 acres

in the neck [Deeds, 3:193]; this acreage later appears in his inventory, and of course deeds of plain John Miles after the death in 1704 of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> (Richard<sup>1</sup>) must refer to the clothier. On 12 Sept. 1709, John Miles and Thomas Gilbert depose that on 2 Sept. preceding they saw Mr. John Theobalds [citizen and merchant of New York] make delivery of a mansion house to Enos Talmadge [*ibid.*, 3:213]. Finally, on 15 Feb. 1709/10, Joseph Preston and Jonathan Atwater saw "m<sup>rs</sup> Abigail Miles y<sup>e</sup> wife of m<sup>r</sup> John Miles Late of N:haven deceased & formerly y<sup>e</sup> wife of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Alsup Jun<sup>OR</sup>" make delivery unto Elizabeth wife of Lt. Thomas Talmadge, Abigail wife of John Roe, and Hannah Alsup, a mansion house, warehouse and home lot formerly those of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Alsup Jun<sup>r</sup> aforesaid [*ibid.*, 3:299]. This was only five days after the death of John Miles and the property was the dower of Abigail in the estate of her Alsup husband. The three grantees were surviving sisters of Joseph Alsup, Jr.; she had also two deceased brothers, and four other sisters, three of whom are known to have been deceased before 1710, and one of the last was Mary Alsup, the second wife of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> Miles (Richard<sup>1</sup>).

Joseph Alsup, Jr., died without issue 12 Jan. 1690/1, having married 25 Nov. 1672 Abigail Thompson of East Haven; and as we have seen, by 1694 or earlier she had become the second wife of John Miles, weaver, who was then of New London. Limited search has not disclosed records of him there, and we shall have to look further afield for his origin. It is likely that after this marriage to a childless widow with a good dower, but much older than himself, he shortly moved to New Haven.

Inventory of the estate of "Captaine John Miles," taken 23 Feb. 1709 [1709/10] and presented at Court the first Monday in June 1710, totaled £211.0.0. Included in it we find "one gun"; "Josephs bed & boulsters"; 2 acres of land in ye neck, £4; sequestered land, £6. 4s; 1 book in the hands of Tho: Miles, 8d.; 1 ditto in hands of Jo<sup>n</sup>. Miles, 8d. Another paragraph starts with "an accmpt given in by his son Jo<sup>n</sup> Miles of what his Father laid out on the house & lott at the iron works" [East Haven], £22.13.2; followed by "beside a Loom & Gears" [pertaining of course to the weaver's trade]; "the house and land appraised at 40lb Cash", "a suit bought by John Miles since his returne from Ca<sup>n</sup>ada to be pd in Country bills by his owne Account"; and "one Campaigne coat of thick kersey." Abigail Miles and Thomas Miles, the administrators, were sworn in Court. Notation was made of £25 "p<sup>d</sup> to Thomas in his fathers lifetime," also £38.17.7 "to Jo<sup>n</sup> miles for hous land & other pticulars." And finally, "Mem<sup>d</sup> [memorandum] old

trunk [etc.] belonging to Susan Doolittles heirs." [New Haven Probate Records, 3:206.]

A new mystery is posed by the last item, for the only Susan Doolittle we have found is "Susanna" born at Wallingford 15 Apr. 1688, daughter of Sergt. Abraham and Mercy (Holt) Doolittle, of whom nothing further is known. The most probable explanation is that Mrs. Miles, approaching sixty and with no daughters in the household, needed assistance and that Susan became her helper, "living in," and had died leaving small personal effects still in the house, which were not part of the Miles estate but belonged to her own family to claim.

The first Monday in December 1710, the administrators of the estate of Capt. John Miles desired distribution, and the net inventory was then put at £405.1.8. The Court ordered to the "widow," £131.13.4; to Thomas y<sup>e</sup> eldest Sonn, £105.6.8, and £52.13.4 to each of the other three children. Joseph Miles, son of Capt. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Miles, made choice of Joseph Prindle to be his guardian. [*Ibid.*, 3:245.]

In the index to Volume 4, three items are allocated to "John Miles weaver" as follows. Mrs. Abigail Miles, administratrix on the estate of Capt. John Miles late of New Haven Deceased, on 8 Apr. 1712 exhibited an addition to the inventory, but nevertheless the estate seems to have shrunk because the Court now ordered a total of £371.17.10 to be distributed, one-third to the widow, two parts to the eldest son (£99.3.0), and to each of the younger brethren £49.11.6. This record is important since it proves that the four children were all boys. On the first Monday of January 1712/13, Joseph Miles, "one of y<sup>e</sup> Legatees of Cap<sup>t</sup> John Miles weaver" acknowledged receipt of his portion from "Joseph pringle y<sup>e</sup> Guardian." And on 20 Feb. 1712/13, Mrs. Abigail Miles exhibiting three discharges "under y<sup>e</sup> hands of 3 of the Legatees...and Jos': y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Legatee having acknowledged" receipt of portion, she was granted a Quietus Est. [*Ibid.*, 4:22, 110, 128.]

Since all four sons were of age early in 1713, and hence the youngest was born no later than early in 1692; and since the second son John seems to have been of age in 1706 and hence born no later than 1685; it seems most unlikely that John the weaver was born in 1667/8 (as the son of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> Miles was), despite the fact that his gravestone calls him 42 at his death in 1709/10. Perhaps he was vain of his youthful appearance and was given to understating his age; more likely, the stonemason made a blunder. He was surely born a few years earlier.

The house and land valued at £45 in the weaver's inventory are puzzling, since we know of no such realty

inherited by him in New Haven, nor have we found any purchase by him of this property. Despite the fact that his widow Abigail conveyed her dower interest in Alsop realty immediately after the weaver's death, is it not possible that this realty was included by error or misunderstanding in the weaver's inventory? The amount involved would come close to explaining the apparent shrinkage in the net estate before the second order of distribution was made, and in fact might explain why the second order was necessary. In neither order does allowance seem to have been made for the fact that certain sums had been advanced to the older sons Thomas and John.

Further confusion is caused by the fact that John<sup>2</sup> (Richard<sup>1</sup>) and John the weaver were both military captains. John<sup>2</sup> Miles (1644-1704), son of Deacon Richard, was chosen Ensign of the New Haven Train Band, October 1673, and served as Ensign in King Philip's War, 1675, being seventh in command of the "Army"; and was still referred to as Ensign in 1683 [Col. Rec. of Conn., 2: 214, 364, 386; 3:328].

When Dragoons were raised for war by the Colony in April 1690, John Miles was appointed Captain of the New Haven contingent. On 8 May 1690, John Miles was approved to be Captain of the New Haven Train Band, this being an appointment for the local town militia so that there would have been no conflict with the previous appointment unless the captain were away campaigning and hence not available to take immediate command of the local company. "Capt." John Miles was elected Deputy for New Haven to the General Court, Oct. 1690 and May 1691. On 21 Feb. 1692/3, a new expedition was ordered against the French and Indians, and John Miles was appointed Captain of the colony troop. [Ibid., 4:21, 25, 33, 42, 88.] I think the two 1690 appointments pertain to John<sup>2</sup> Miles (1644-1704). It might seem logical to conclude that the later appointment, early in 1692/3, was a continuation of the service of the same man, and we know that the weaver was of New London in 1694; however, no residence was stated for John Miles in this appointment, it was a colony troop, and the lieutenant is known as a Fairfield County man and the ensign as a New London County man.

Hence the 1692/3 record may belong to John Miles the weaver. Nothing further is found in the indexes of the colonial records until October 1709, when "This Assembly allows and approves the act of the Hon<sup>bl</sup> Deputy Governour and Council, in sending Capt. John Miles and his company to the relief of our sick souldiers at Albany and the Wood Creek" [ibid., 5:139]. This was five years after the death of John<sup>2</sup> and certainly pertains to the weaver, whose inventory a few months later men-

tions his return from Canada and his campaign coat. We do not know what previous experience he had had, but since he was referred to as Capt. John in 1694, the 1692/3 appointment probably does belong to him. So far as Connecticut records go, we have not found earlier appointments for him, to the lesser grades of ensign or lieutenant. Possibly when his origin is ascertained, earlier military service will be found for him in some other colony. It hardly seems likely that an immigrant from England, without experience in Indian fighting, would suddenly be made a captain.

It is most unfortunate that the probate records fail to record the receipts given by the heirs and do not happen to mention the name of one of the four sons, and as of now he remains unknown.

The eldest son, Thomas Miles, died at Wallingford, Conn., 5 Oct. 1741, having married 7 Sept. 1709 Abigail Mix, born at New Haven 17 Apr. 1687, died at Wallingford 19 Aug. 1770, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wilmot) Mix. Thomas Miles was made Captain of the west company in the first parish of Wallingford, May 1731; and Major of the Tenth Regiment, Oct. 1739 [Col. Rec. of Conn., 7:320; 8:281]. Thomas had five daughters and one surviving son, Capt. James Miles (1713-1766), who left descendants of the Miles name in Wallingford, where they died out, New Haven, and elsewhere.

The second son, John Miles, died at Wallingford 18 Nov. 1760, having married 2 Aug. 1710 Sarah Ball, born at New Haven 26 Sept. 1687, died at Wallingford 25 Nov. 1760, daughter of John and Sarah (Glover) Ball. Along with daughters, they had three sons, Samuel, Daniel and John, who left many descendants in Wallingford and Goshen, Conn.

The third or fourth son, Joseph, is presumably the Joseph Miles who by records of Newtown, Conn., married 19 Nov. 1718 Jane Bowden, but records of this locality have not been searched further.

In the genealogies compiled by Elihu Yale and published in Charles H. S. Davis, History of Wallingford, 1870, we find, page 852, that Major Thomas Miles is made the son of Richard<sup>1</sup> and Catherine Miles, while John the brother of Thomas is identified with John son of Thomas, a son who died young but in this account became a father at the age of three! The genealogies in A. G. Hibbard, History of Goshen, 1897, are better done and much is given (pp. 495-502) on the Goshen branches of the Miles family. This writer identifies the father of Thomas and John [of Wallingford] with John<sup>3</sup> (Capt. John<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>), as did also the present writer in Families of Ancient New Haven, 5:1182-1193, where much will be found on the Wallingford branches. I am most happy to get this important correction into print.



## WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

SAWYER-WHITNEY. Ancestry wanted of Mary Sawyer b. 25 Mar. 1765, Gorham, Maine, m. 15 Apr. 1785, Gorham, Jesse Whitney. Mary d. 9 Oct. 1815. Jesse Whitney fought in the Revolution in Capt. Hart Williams' Co., Col. Edmund Phinney's Regt. Want ancestry of Mary's father David: was he the David Sawyer in the Revolution in Capt. Wentworth Stuart's Co., Col. Phinney's Regt.? Want ancestry of Mary's mother who was probably Hepsibah Dearborn, d. 8 Oct. 1803. Was she descended from the immigrant Godfrey Dearborn?  
Dr. J.C. Bryant, Glen Lake Sanatorium, Oak Terrace, Minn.

BORDWELL-RANSOM. Wanted name and ancestry of Betsey second wife of Luke Walcott Bordwell (1783-1855). She died 1829 aged 46 in Champlain, N.Y. Her first husband was Erastus Ransom, born 1780 in Shelburne, Mass., died 1818 in Chazy, N.Y. When and where were they married? They had two children, Amasa and John Galloway. Amasa, born in Chatham, N.Y., married Maria Byington and died in Elizabeth, Ill. He had three sons, James, Arthur and John; son or grandsons of James believed at one time to be living in Norfolk, Nebraska.

Miss Leila S. Bardwell, Bardwell's Ferry Road, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

PERRY. Information wanted of descendants of Ezra and Elisha Perry, brothers who went from Sandwich, Mass., to Connecticut. Ezra Perry was born May 1693, married Mehitable ———, removed about 1740 to Danbury, Conn. Children born at Sandwich were Thomas, Elizabeth, Mehitable, Jemima, Lydia, Ezra, Joanna and Mary. Elisha Perry was born 1703, married Ann Sanders, moved to Danbury; children were Solomon 1726, Ruth 1728, Elisha 1731, John 1733, James 1735, Maria 1738, Hannah, Elizabeth, and David.

Mrs. Earl L. Brownson, R.F.D., Buzzards Bay, Mass.

## FAMILY OF SHERMAN HUNT, LEWIS COUNTY, N.Y.

The following Hunt record from family sources was furnished in 1901 by Henry M. Hunt of Copenhagen, N.Y., to the late George S. Skilton, and is found among the latter's Sperry manuscripts at the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

Sherman Hunt married Rachel Howard. They settled near Lake Champlain; Walter was born there or earlier; all the other children were born in Martinsburg or Lowville, Lewis Co., N.Y.

## Children:

Walter, inventor of sewing machine, breach-loading gun, paper collars and cuffs, safety-pins, etc., d. New York City ca. 1859; m. Polly Cole, a young widow.  
 Almira, b. Martinsburgh, N.Y., 29 May 1801, d. 28 Oct. 1886; m. Martinsburgh, 25 July 1819, Ira Hubbard.  
 Hannah, m. Charles Braddish.  
 Harry, b. Lowville, N.Y., ca. 1805; d. Lowville 26 Mar. 1871; m. Otsego County, N.Y., Mary Kelsey.  
 Rachel, m. Riley E. Anderson.  
 Angeline, m. (as second wife) Riley E. Anderson.  
 Lovisa, m. John Herrick; no issue.  
 Elizabeth, b. Martinsburg or Lowville, 1 Apr. 1820; d. Ripon, Wis., 3 Apr. 1854.  
 Philo, d. in Michigan, Oct. 1875; m. Maria Howard, a cousin.  
 Adoniram, res. Warren, Ohio.  
 Hiram, d. before 1832.  
 Sherman, d. before 1832.  
 Albinos, served in Florida War; res. Texas.  
 Enos.

(Names of persons and places are spelled as in the original; we cannot certify to the accuracy of the statements made, but the old family account seems worth preserving for such help or clues as it may provide for descendants of the family.)

## GILBERT GENEALOGY

GILBERTS OF NEW ENGLAND. Part I: Descendants of John Gilbert of Dorchester, compiled by George Gordon Gilbert and Geoffrey Gilbert. Part II: Descendants of Matthew Gilbert of New Haven, Humphrey Gilbert of Ipswich, and William Gilbert of Boston, from the Gilbert Manuscript Genealogy by Homer W. Brainard and Clarence A. Torrey (by permission of the Connecticut Historical Society). Edited by Geoffrey Gilbert. Victoria, B.C., 1959. Cloth, oversize, 484 p., two indexes. Distributed by Geoffrey Gilbert, 915 Terrace Ave., Victoria, B.C., Canada.

We utilize this too brief space to call attention to this fine genealogy, which is well written, well arranged, well printed, and attractively bound. A genealogy of the Thomas Gilbert family was published in 1953. The present volume brings the John Gilbert family to date, and the other three Gilbert families of New England through six generations. In the John Gilbert section, children of Gilbert daughters are included. Much contemporary evidence is cited for the early generations and several difficult problems are intelligently discussed.

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